BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3268.

TOMORROW WILL BE PUBLISHED—No. XXXV, of the Quarterly Army List, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—Price, Rupees Three.—Courier Office, 27th August 1839.

SALE by Auction.—This day the 27th Instant, *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned, viz. an Invoice of White Cotton Socks, Colored Worsted Socks, Broad brimmed Hats, Block Tin Dish Covers, Blacking Paste, five Casks of Ship Flour, Brass Cocks, several hundred Gross of Bottle, Phial and Flat Corks, a very excellent Bagatelle board with Cues, Mace &c. Sundry useful Articles of Household Furniture &c.

AT NOON,

Four Butts and one Hogshead of Bass's Beer (*not rejected*) and a few dozens of Port Wine.—Bombay, 27th August, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have received and exposed for sale an Invoice of Oil Paintings in richly burnished frames---they consist of "Scottish Landscape scenery" "Portrait of Robert Burns" "Sir Walter Scott in his study" "John Anderson my Jo" "Lord Byron" &c. &c,

Also four very handsome Chinese Landscapes in gilt frames.

Bombay, 27th August 1839,

FOR SALE.—A Strong, but light serviceable Buggy in very good order Price Rs..... 250

Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN, of respectability recently arrived from Europe, is anxious to obtain a situation to wait upon a Lady or to take charge of children—she understands Dress making and has no objection to travel.

Respectable references can be given.

Apply to
Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.
Bombay, 27th August 1839.

PLATED WARE,

MESSRS. Robert Frith and Co. have exposed for Sale on Commission, the following plated ware of first rate manufacture, and priced particularly moderate, viz. Liquor, Cruet and Pickle frames; Italian and sliding Cabin Lamps; Bread Baskets; Elegant frosted Glass butter pots, having plated covers surmounted with a Silver cow; Tea Pots; Candlesticks both table and Chamber; Tam O'Shanter jugs with plated covers; wall brackets, &c, &c. &c.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain Moresby and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W, W. Beck.

Apollo House, 27th August 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee's, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 27th Augt. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Joze de Souza, Mathius de Souza, Francisco de Souza, and Pascoal de Souza*, legal heirs and Representatives of the late *Antonio de Souza*, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, have contracted to sell a Piece or Parcel of Land, or Ground, or a Garden, consisting of several Plantations of Mangoes, Date, Goaver and other trees, &c. &c., situated at or near the Gunpowder Manufactory at Mazagone, near Mattar Packary Village, in the vicinity of Jumsetjee Jejeebhoy Esquire's Garden, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 67; to Pestonjee Eduljee Baxternah, and all persons having any claim or demands thereon, by way of inheritable right, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known, through any Attorney at Law, to the said Pestonjee Eduljee, at the Shop of Messrs Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without being subject to any claim on such property.—Bombay, dated this 27th of August 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Achoo Bebee*, widow of the late *Goolam Hussain* and the daughter of the late *Mahomed Enoos Cuddoojee*, of Bomhay, *Mahomedan*, deceased, hath contracted to sell to *Godoo Nundjee* of the same place, Hindoo, Merchant, all that piece or parcel of ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Vurregaddy Street, assessed No. 508; all persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. *Morgan* and *Armitage*, Attornies at Law, for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1839.

FOR SALE.—The SECOND EDITION of the BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the Overland Route; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the Orders of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Price Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 27th August, 1839

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday August 24th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Cotton.—The week has been barren of transactions in this article, which is without demand at the prices sought by the dealers, which they most probably must lower should the July mail, now expected in a few days, bring no intelligence to support them. Advices from Broach state that prices had fallen there to Rs 122 to Rs 123 ₩ Candy. Several boats have already arrived from the Northward but none we believe Cotton laden.

Opium (*Malwa*).—Some shipments are now in progress in a clipper for the Eastward, and prices are nominally rather higher among parties who have for months been holders.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

Coffee (*Mocha*).—We have had a further arrival from the Red Sea.

EUROPE GOODS.

Gin.—We have to note a sale of 10 hhds. @ Rs 2 and 1 anna ₩ old gallon.

Piece Goods.—

Madapollams (*grey*)—		200	Pieces have been sold	@ Rs	5 1 75 p. p.
Longcloth	do.—	100	do. 40 In. 40 yds..	@ ,,	8 2 0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do. 50 do. 38½ do..	@ ,,	11 3 0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	200	do	@ ,,	9 2 0 p. p.
Shirting	do.—	160	do. 66 yds........	@ ,,	15 1 0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	800	do. 50 do........	@ ,,	11 0 0 p. p.
Twills (*Turkey red*)—		500	do.	@ ,,	7 2 50 p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do. 32 In........	@ ,,	10 3 0 p. p.
Chintz	do —	20	do........	@ ,,	11 0 0 p. p.
Do.	Gown—	300	do........	@ ,,	8 1 0 p. p.
Striped	Doria.—	100	do........	@ ,,	6 2 0 p. p.
Do.	Do.—	200	do........	@ ,,	2 3 50 p. p.
Do.	do.—	200	do........	@ ,,	4 0 0 p. p.
Check	do.—	200	do........	@ ,,	2 3 0 p. p.
Bed	Ticking,—	80	do........	@ ,,	4 3 50 p. p.
Do.	do.—	80	do........	@ ,,	4 2 50 p. p.
Cotton	Hd'kfs.—	1120	Dozens........	@ ,,	2 1 0 p. p.

Metals.—

Iron bar (*Swedish*).—A sale of 300 Candies appears on our returns at Rs 58 ₩ Candy, which is a little above the price at which the last quantity was disposed.

Lead pig.—Prices are maintained and 300 Cwts have been sold for present delivery at Rs 13¼ ₩ Cwt, also about 100 Cwts. of sheet at the same price.

Some considerable contracts of Metals &ca to arrive, without any precise date being named, have been made this week, and of which the following are the particulars as furnished to us in our reports.

600 Cwts. Sheathing Copper........	@ Rs	59	₩ Cwt.
400 Ditto. Brazier. including bottoms........	@ ,,	62½	₩ do.
800 Ditto. Speiter........	@ ,,	13	₩ do.
200 Ditto Kit Steel........	@ ,,	11½	₩ do.
150 Cdys. British bar Iron........	@ ,,	40	₩ Cdy.
30 Ditto Square nail rod........	@ ,,	46½	₩ do.
60 Cwts. Sheet Iron........	@ ,,	8¼	₩ do.
60 Ditto. Red Lead........	@ ,,	15	₩ do.
100 Bttls. Quicksilver........	@ ,,	90	₩ Md,
400 lbs. Saffron........	@ ,,	11½	₩ lb.
20 Cwt. Brass Nails........	@ ,,	60	₩ Cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Govt. securities.—We have scarcely any alteration to notice in prices, Small sums of the open Four ₩ cent Loan are saleable at 2 | to 2½ | ₩ cent, discount.—Five ₩ cent of 1825—| 26 and 1829 | 30 are still held at high prices. Four ₩ cents of 1832 | 33 are at a greater discount than the more recent Loan

Bills on London.—Transactions have been very limited during the week, and we hear of no foreign bills being in the market. There are few drawers at present and exchange is inclined to come down.

Do. on Calcutta.—Exchange has improved since the Govt. sale held a fortnight ago, and good bills at 30 days sight would bring 1 ₩ cent premium.

Do. on Madras.—Are not in much enquiry, but would sell to a moderate extent at 12 annas per cent premium at 30 days sight.

Do. on Canton.—There is nothing doing in them at present.

Freight:

Freight to China.—Operations towards that quarter in regard to Cotton &ca. are almost at a stand, and we can scarcely quote a rate of freight.

Do. to London & Liverpool.—Is in little enquiry at present, while a considerable quantity of tonnage is lying in the harbour without any destination being fixed for it, and additional supplies are expected. The present quotations are 60*s* | to 65*s* | and for small parcels as much as 70*s* | have been given.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities		Buy	Sell
		Rs as	Rs as
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26			
From No 1151 to No 3000........		107-8	108
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26	In good demand		
From No 3001 to No. 6000		108	108-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825 26			
From No 6001 to No. 10,000		109-8	110
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26			
From No 10001 to No. 15,200		111	111-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1829-30		111	111-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1832-33 Inclined to fall........		104	104-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs. Inclined to fall........		97-12	98
Five ₩ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 None offering..		114	114-8
Course of Exchange,			
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs)		100-12	100-1
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto........		100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₩ 100 Dollars			208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight........		2-1¼	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.		2¼-	2
Price of Bullion and Specie		*Buy,*	*Sell.*
Spanish Dollars whole ₩ 100..Scarce........		221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₩ 100......ditto........		220-12	221
German Crowns ₩ 100........		212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₩ £ Stg........		10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs..None in the market........		104-4	104-8
Ditto do small ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs....ditto........		104	104-4
Bombay to London........		2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₩ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope........		2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis........		1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta........		2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto to Madras........		1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo........		1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa........		2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia........		2 0 0	do
Ditto to Singapore........		2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah........		3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire........		28 0	do

CORRESPONDENCE.

To The Editor of The Bombay courier.

Sir,---Now that *Aurelian* has fairly put his pen to paper, and ventured to put forth the ground of his argument, I shall be able to grapple with him. Although true to the point of condemning the Zenobia he assumes not his first grand sweeping style, that damns in a sentence, but has instead set out strong in misconception or wanting in due information.

I will now fairly set down an extract from the log Books of the two vessels.

Berenice.

July 4th.—At 3 P. M. Slipped the moorings and stood out of the harbour.

July 11.---At 6 A. M. Anchored in Muscat cove in 7 fms.

Zenobia.

August 2d At 4. 20 A. M. Slipped the Moorings, set on Steam and stood out of the harbour.

August 8th.—At 5 P. M. Anchored in Muscat Cove.

Passage.

	days.	hours.
Berenice........	6	14
Zenobia........	6	12 40.

This statement, from the Logs of the respective vessels, makes the passage of the Berenice longer by 1 hour 20 minutes—not shorter as *correctly* shewn by Aurelian.

The weather experienced on the passage, if the Log's are to be taken as a true statement, shew it to have been the same. The force of the wind is set down at 4 and generally 5 to as high as 7. Four is considered a fresh breeze in both vessels. The wind from west to W. by S. and latterly W. S. W.

No where in the Berenice's Log do I see any mention of the Ship being "*endangered by a furious sea and wind*"*

Both vessels at first make a little Westing, but the Zenobia keeps a more Northerly course and sets her trysails. This must be what Aurelion mistakes for "*Sailing towards Muscat.*"

We that remained behind here quietly in our Island homes know full well that the fury of the monsoon had not broke or abated the least of its strength between the dates of the departure of these two vessels.

If past experience will give us any knowledge, a residence of some years here has proved to me, that the Monsoon blows with violence till the middle of August, which tempestuous weather always continues from July till the break in August. Now the first break of the monsoon this year took place in the middle of the month of August, not till after the Zenobia's return from Muscat. Besides I need only refer back to the Logs of these vessels which prove that the monsoon was blowing with the same violence in the 1st part of August as in July.

And the monsoon that the Semiramis tried to face is surely within our recollection; and it was not set down as one of extraordinary violence. Aurelian, classing the Zenobia with the Semiramis and her qualifications, to use his own term, has *gone quite abroad*. The vessels are distinct in build, as in what they have yet performed.

The Zenobia quitted the harbour more by the stern than her trim warranted. But wait, we will turn to the log and see what this *dull useless craft* steams. Here we see from 5 to 6 knots and no sail, the wind from the same point and the same force as the Berenice experiences, and withal, according to Aurelian, the *tub upon the model of the Semiramis* is going faster than the Berenice, which vessel leaves light and in perfect trim.

The Zenobia by her log has 300 tons of coal on board and 50 tons of Ashes.

To continue, they both have the some sort of coal. The Zenobia expends 16 tons daily, and the Berenice 19.

The Zenobia left Cork with 466 tons of coal on board and she steams at the speed of 7 miles an hour expending daily 15½ tons—Wind S. W. force 4—Course S. W. by S.

Three days after I find by her log. No Sail---wind S. W. force 7 and she makes in 12 hours 59 miles. This is dead against the wind, coal on board 400 tons, daily expenditure 15½ tons.

Now this is in the chops of the Channel, where all experienced persons know that the sea is full as high as in the monsoon. As she proceeds on her voyage out the wind abates, but still a head Her speed increases to 7---8½ and finally to 9¼ and 10 is the utmost I believe she ever went.

I'll quote no more, this I think is sufficient to satisfy Aurelian, nor will I extenuate. I find that the sea was so heavy that it is entered in the log book. *The vessel shipping much water*. A word about passages, against the S. West monsoon. If a vessel can carry with safety the quantity of coal that the Zenobia does, 466 Tons, and her daily expenditure when steaming against wind and sea is only 15½ tons and she can make good 4½ miles an hour, it is clear that her coal at that rate will last about thirty days.

But I will make the calculation within bounds---Allow the Zenobia to make 4 miles an hour which gives her daily run 96 miles. The distance to Aden being 1600 miles, at this minimum rate, would be accomplished in 17 days, and allowing 16 tons of coal a day would leave a plus of 12 days coal *after* making the passage and should the weather be of the overwhelming fury that Aurelian describes, the vessel might be kept a few points from the wind, the trysails set and advantage taken of a lull, to again bring her to her direct course.

When the Semiramis put back it must be well known to Aurelian.---So [conversant with the capabilities of the Steamers, as he appears.---That it was want of fuel, and not wholly the weather, which obliged her Commander to bear up. Besides the Semiramis was in that condition which prevented her keeping away from the wind and easing the vessel in the fury of the blast. They had the constant fear before them of *becoming short of fuel.* When the Hugh Lindsay put back this season it was the want of fuel again. The Atalanta too just made her passage to Aden, and very little coal to spare.

Aurelian's next point is, a few words on immersion. He gives us his first problem, that Iron stone, or coal if *of equal weight* will equally *immerse the hull of a vessel*, deducing therefrom loss of speed and positive danger. Surely then he ought to have followed his theory of positive danger out, and shewn how the immersion would be effected by the same weight of timber and bolts, which the increase of poop, the size of the Berenice's, the top weight of deck houses, the geer and baggage passengers and the height all this is placed. The higher the more commodious for passengers and the higher the more dangerous. Coal is a ballast, as it is stowed below the centre of immersion, daily decreasing as the Vessel proceeds on her voyage. The great Poop of the Berenice and those houses on her deck forming almost a Village "expressly fitted *for the purpose she is employed on*" are surely more to be looked to, with a sailors eye, as matters of danger than a little more dead weight in the Vessels hold.

I dont wish to detract from the merits of the Berenice, for Mr. Wood her builder, made her all efficient, with the accommodations he was obliged to put on her. She has a fine bottom and is a more perfect model than the Zenobia, and very comfortable to ply between Bombay and Suez from October till May. But she cannot drag that *poop* and lift all the *deck houses* over the waves of the S. W. monsoon.

I cannot agree with Aurelian in his parallel of the Zenobia and Enterprize. She also had a great lumbering poop, indeed I may term her a tavern raft. Ten years experience has added to naval architecture in that Department and were the Enterprise to make her appearance in this harbour now, she would be a curiosity.

Aurelian says the Zenobia is to be fitted up, implying a purification from the pigs---The pigs, however Aurelion may smile, enjoyed quicker and dryer passages between Waterford and Liverpool, than the passengers will between Bombay and Suez.

Tadmor.

August 25.

---

* if the remark refers to her passage when she broke down, It is fully answered in my paragraph touching her lumbering weight upon deck——T.

Note.—A Vessel of the tonnage of the Zenobia (700) if constructed without *a poop or any top weight* would be sure to make the passage across to Aden during the monsoon. I think it has not yet had a fair trial, Passengers of course cannot be accommodated in such a Vessel---at least the number might be limited to very few.

T.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Dapoolee on the 20th August, the lady of Assistant Surgeon T. Wallee of a son.

DEATH.

At Poona on the evening of the 22d August, Susanna Hannah Candy, the eldest child of the Rev. George Candy, aged 4 years and 3 months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 23d. Barque William Harris, Henry Terry, Master, to London.

Do. 25th. Ship Thetis, J. Ferrier, Master, to London.

Passengers---Mrs. Cotgrave, and 2 Masters Cotgrave. Mrs. Stoddart, Miss Stoddart, Master, Stoddart, Lieut. Dent, I. N. 30 Men Crew of H. E. I, S. Zenobia, 5 Invalids.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer........	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden.. ..	12 th Sept.
Golconda........	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	Calcutta..	early disp. [Sept.
Mahamoody........	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mal. & Sing..	About 1st
Crown........	Dirom, Carter & Co..	Liverpool..	In all Aug.
Caledonia........	McGregor B. & Co...	Ditto.	
Alanker........	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce........	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq........	Persian Gulph..	1st Sept.
Lady Grant........	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co........	London ..	with all disp. in Sept.
Gleneig........	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	
Mary Gordon........	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse........	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq........	Muscat..	
Bombay........	Dirom C. & Co......	China	with dispatch
Vrai Francais........	Thos. Jeffries & Co..	Pondicherry........	
Buteshire........	Skinner & Co........		
Regia........	Eduljee Framjee.... ..	Persian Gulph.. ..	
Kingston........	W. N. & Co........		
Severn........	D. & M. Pestonjee....		
Lord Elphinstone....	Aga M. Rahim Esq....	Madras ..	10th Sept.
Grenada........	Gibb Miller & Co...		
Alexander........	Ritchie Steuart & Co..		
Lintin........	Higginson & Cardwell		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
,, ,, ,, Steamer Semiramis.
,, ,, ,, " Indus.
,, ,, ,, " Berenice.
,, ,, ,, " Zenobia.
,, ,, ,, Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
,, ,, ,, Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
,, ,, ,, Sloop of War Elphinstone.
,, ,, ,, Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
,, ,, ,, Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
,, ,, ,, Brig Taptee.
,, ,, ,, Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydroose, Coll. Newall. Discovery, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, and Ernaad.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer.. Cleopatra........	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	1st August
• Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co........	do.. ..	29th May
Isabella........	Dirom C. & Co........	Crk & Cape	10th April
• Hereculean........	.... Do........	Liverpool..	18th May
• Heywood........	McVicar Burn & Co..	do	6th June
Paquet d'Havana........	....	Bordeaux.	
Emilia........	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ...	
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	early in July
George Canning........	Foster & Co........	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson........	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	30th do
Herald........	Ritchie S. & Co........	do. ..	do..do
• Herefordshire........	D. & M. Pestonjee........	do.	6th June.
Strabane........	W. Nicol & Co........	do.. ..	in all Augst.
Berkshire........	....	do.	In all Augst.
• Niagra........	....	Shields. ..	3d May.
• Salsett........	....	do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co..	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co........	do	20th ditto
• Regular........	Ritchie & Co..	do.	4th June.
• Hero........	Ditto ......ditto........	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar........	....	London ..	10th July.
Progre........	Skinner & Co........	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget....	....	London.	1st August.
General Palmer.. ..	....	do.. ..	1st July.
Peacock........	....	do.. ..	10th August.
City of Poonah.....	Polexfen Milne & Co..	Liverpool..	Middle Aug.

From *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam. Drongan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.
" *Moulmein*—Lord Castlereigh.
" *China*—Mahamoody.

• *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 27th August, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday........	0 38	0 55
Wednesday........	1 13	1 32
Thursday........	1 50	2 6
Friday........	2 27	2 47

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.---August 14.

We have received many letters from Camp, but none of a later date than the 5th of July, when the Army was at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, all of them are written in good spirits and with some exultation at once more being on the march. It is calculated that the army will reach Cabul in 19 days from that date, including every *stoppage*.

Before the Army left Candahar, the Shah had received a paper containing the submission of 26 Chiefs of Cabul, so that there is not much chance of laurels there, it is said that he intends to bestow an *order of merit* on the British Officers, and that the Bombay Troops are to remain at Ghizni for some time.

The Lohanee Merchants refused to proceed with the Troops and consequently some of the Commissariat Officers were left behind to weigh out the suplies &c. They had, by the last accounts joined their Corps.

Although the elevation of Khilat-i Ghilzie, is said to be 5000 feet, there is still a hot wind blowing, the road hitherto is described as most difficult for the Horse Artillery, or in truth, for any Artillery whatever.

From one of our Correspondents we learn that the remembrance of the horrible scenes enacted on the Camp Followers by the Murrees, in the road from Dadur to Quettah, has at length aroused Sir John Keane to make some exertion for their protection, and has induced him to take measures to avoid a recurrence of them in the present march, by stationing parties of Cavalry at intervals along the road.

We have an account of a skirmish in the Khyber Pass about a mile and a half below Ali Musjid; it appears, on the 24th July, that Colonel Wade, whilst establishing posts on either side of the Khyber Pass, dispatched Lieut. Mackeson 14th N. I. with a Regiment of Nujeebs in advance by another road, where they were opposed by the Khyberries, both parties kept up a smart firing, and it was supposed that the Mountaineers had 20 or 30 wounded, and one man killed. The Khyberries plunder every straggler they fall in with, after the fashion of the Beloochees, hamstring Camels, and their very name is sufficient to frighten away the Suwars and the Maharaja's Troops when guarding them. Two other 21st Sepoys have been brought into Camp desperately wounded they tell the old story of being attacked by a large party, and after killing some 3 or 4 were overpowered by numbers.

Ali Musjid is represented as a small cutcha Fort with Bastions, garrisoned by 150 men, although it once could boast 700---Not a blade of grass is to be found in the environs for the horses, who are faring badly.

From the Army of the Indus *Shuweer-i-Sorffa*, 30th June:---

'Head quarters have got on smoothly thus far, making the fourth march towards Cabul. No opposition at the Pass or Gorge of Potee. All our Grain by the Lohanee Convoy left at Kandahar, the carriers refusing to come on, low rations still, but money enough if any thing turns up for sale, having been paid up before leaving Kandahar, deaths few, and Troops more healthy than they would be in Bengal at this season."

Extract of a letter dated Camp Kelat-i-Gilzie 5th July 1839.

"We marched from Candahar on the 27th of June, and are now only 19 marches from Cabul; and I am glad to say, are once more getting into a fine climate, being on the ascent daily, with abundance of good water, and plenty of forage for Camels, but a most rascally road, the whole country is one vast assemblage of hills and totally destitute of trees —I merely write a few lines, to let you know we are getting on well and are making night marches to escape the heat of the sun, which however is getting a great deal cooler as we advance into the high country and as our rest is broken at night, you may depend I am not much in a writing humour by day; very probably I shall only write to you once more between this place and Cabul, when you shall have a full and particular account of our proceedings and when we are likely to return."

Camp in Shawls, 5th July 1839.

Since I last wrote to you, no alteration has taken place in the Quetta Force, but it is to be hoped, that we shall soon receive the order to advance. The 43d N. I., half of the Shah's Horse Artillery, and two Companies of Capt. Bean's Regiment, will leave this about the middle of the month, in charge of treasure, grain &c., which is expected to arrive at Seriab to-morrow.

I dare say you have, ere this, heard of the melancholy fate of those, who have lately fallen victims to the climate of the country below the Pass; out of 14 Europeans, (Sergeants, Conductors and Merchants, included) only seven reached Dadur.† * * * * * * * * * * * I understand, that the Wing of the 42d has lost two Subedars and 35 men during this dreadful trip. If this great sacrifice of human life was absolutely unavoidable, no man would utter a murmur against it, but who can help laying the blame at the door of him, who, for the sake of being surrounded by a few favored individuals, has crippled the Bengal column by depriving it of every description of provisions, and of the camels upon which those provisions were carried. If Sir John has erred in bringing on the Bombay troops, or more of them than were actually necessary, then has he incurred an enormous unnecessary expense, for had the Bengal column been allowed to retain the carriage and supplies with which it had been originally furnished, and which were sufficient to answer all contingencies as far as Kandahar, if not to Cabul, the exorbitant outlay, which was necessary in order to replenish our stores and save the Army from starvation in Shawl, might have been avoided,* the abandoned grain might have been saved and the necessity for *a retreat upon Shikarpore* would never have been mooted, but all these will be considered as pardonable trifles when the rank of the offender is placed in the opposite scale and, in all probability, honors, instead of degradation, will be freely conferred upon the delinquent "*Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema.*" * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ,---why, the most effective Troop in the Force should be withdrawn from the Shah's Camp, and replaced by one from the Bombay Army, can be easily understood by those who know any thing of our Gallant-leader, of course there are very plausible reasons for all these little manœuvres, as well as for the withdrawal of several Bengal Officers from the Shah's Force, to which they had been attached for some time, in order that Bombay Officers might be appointed in their room- That both Presidencies should have a fair proportion of the loaves and fishes, I do not mean to dispute, but that one man should be removed from an appointment in which he had acted for several months to the satisfaction of his superiors, for the purpose of appointing a Bombay Officer in his stead, is unjust. I allude to the case of Ensign Ross of the 42nd, an Officer of ten years standing, he was appointed in March last to the Adjutancy of Captain Beans regiment, this appointment was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the unfortunate Ensign considered himself permament till a short time ago, when he received the agreeable information, that he was at liberty to join his own corps, another Officer, Lieut. Travers 23rd Bombay N. I., having been appointed Adjutant in his room ! ! !

The mission left Candahar, for Herat on the 21st, Kamran is still our friend. Letters direct from Major Wade's camp state, that Dost Mahommud has no intention of opposing us, but, that he will come in, is rather doubtful.

A friend has communicated the following extract of a Letter from Quettah under date 10th July.

"The Parsee Merchants arrived here with several things the day before yesterday (8th); they had encountered great difficulties below the Pass, and great losses by death of Camels, and through plunderers, whose attacks were constant. They are selling their investment at very high prices; Tea, 18 Rs per seer, Brandy and Sherry, per doz 72,—and every other article at least three hundred per cent. beyond their usual price in the provinces, and the articles by no means of the best description. Messrs. Frith and Co. of Bombay did not bring on their goods from Dadur, their European and Parsee assistants having both died, between Shikarpore and that place. We have had no news from the Army, since it's advance from Kandahar. One Troop of Horse Artillery marches hence in a few days to Kandahar, of the 4,500 Camels that left Shikapore, 700 only are here! and half of those cannot go on!! This is a delightful climate, and we are well."

The 33d Regiment Native Infantry it is expected will move from Jhansee to Allahabad to take the place of the 68th, ordered on Service; as its services are no longer required in consequence of the state of discipline acquired by the Jhaloun Legion.

A Detachment of Recruits for the Queen's Regiments at Meerut and with the Army of the Indus, under command of Major Debnam, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, arrived last week at Ghurmukteser Ghaut.

A correspondent from Simla says:—

The Usurper Maun Singh has taken fright, or affects to have done so, at the preparations making to pay him a Military visit. He has made several concessions and many promises, but if the Governor General suffers himself to be again cajoled by this unprincipled Chief, until the season for Military operations in that quarter has passed away, His Lordship will lose an opportunity of conveying, through the reduction of Joudhpore, a valuable lesson to the surrounding states, particularly to Scinde where it might render ulterior operations unnecessary. The usual infamous system of lying reports will be resorted to, and not a Chieftain in India, but will believe that we have the will, but not the means or courage, to enforce any demands on the Rhatore Chief. The fall of Joudhpore would shake the walls of Khatmandoo.

A letter from Bukkur states, that re-in-forcements from Ferozepore are expected at that place, and that Major General Nott is likely to have an opportunity of distinguishing himself in Khelat and Beloochistan, unless the Chief should follow the example of his friends at Kandahar. Nott would have lost even this poor chance, and the Military world, the edification derived from the thousand and one newspapers Episties, in which, he has had the unwished-for honor of being immortalized, if the modern Alexander could have spared his Clytus, or foreseen that he was withdrawing him *from*, instead of leading him *to* conquest. The Glory of following in the track of the Greek Admiral is still however in reserve for *the* favorite.

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* Grain was purchased at and about Quetta at the rate of 2½ seers and 3 seers per rupee, whilst a quantity left behind at Shirkarpore, for want of camels to bring it on, was more than sufficient for the whole Army.

† The lines omitted are repetitions of what has been before published.—Ed.

The rains continue to fall most plentifully, the crops are looking well, but, as usual, there is much sickness among the natives.

(From our correspondent.)

Saugor, *2nd August* The Jalaon Auxiliaries are to be increased to 100 men, horse and foot, and to undergo a new baptism under the style and title of the Bundlecund Legion, it is also to have some more Officers, and may soon be expected under Captain Beatson's able managemant to be fit for any duty.

Poor Ensign George the Quarter Master of the 11th, died here on the 30th of last month rather suddenly of some sort of affection of the head. The Regiment has not another Officer in it, who is qualified for the situation of Interpreter.

Nusseerabad, *29th July*.—Major General Hampton, and his Aid : elect, Lieutenant Campbell of the 30th, arrived here a day or two ago, under "all the honors," to arrange with Colonel Sutherland the course of operations against Joudpore.

Neemuch, *2nd August*.---The whole of the troops here except the 71st Regiment and the Foot Artillery, are under orders for field Service, we expect to march in a few days for Nusserabad, the point of assembly for the force destined to humble Maun Sing. A Regiment of Bombay Infantry from Mhow moves to the support of the 71st, which remains to protect the station and Treasury.

Meerut.---Major General Elphinstone, who succeeds General Ramsay on the Staff. has taken his passage on the *Maidstone* but is not expected in Calcutta before the beginning of November.

A General Court Martial is sitting here to investigate certain Charges the nature of which we have not heard in a sufficiently tangible shape to give them to our Readers ; brought by Colonel Williamson against Captain Smith of the 19th N. I.

AGRA UKHBAR.---August 15.

We have received a few items from the Army since our last, but none of a more recent date than those given in it. A halt of three or four days was ordered at Khelat-i-Gilzee, where the army arrived on the 4th of July to enable them to blow up that Fort. On the line of March, the rocks (which were numerous) were covered with Gilzees, who however were not plundering but seemingly peaceably disposed. Some account however differ from this and describe them as attentively bent on plunder, but the difference is reconcileable as they probably adopt a different demeanour towards the different colums.

A blunder committed by Brigadier Arnold between Canduhar and Gilzee, afforded much talk in Camp. It appears that Captain Wheeler of the 2nd Cavalry while on picket, took a body of 100 horsemen of the enemy, whom however, the Brigadier---more noted for his gallantry than ability---released on their representing themselves friends of the King, a day after, the friends walked off with an extensive batch for His Majesty's cattle ! It is said in Camp, that Sir J. Keane *wigged* the Brigadier for his strange conduct, but that had the offender been a Company's Officer, he would have been brought to a Court Martial.

Agra.---On Saturday afternoon, two men of the Company of Artillery proceeding to Jhoudpoor, were found dead near Morakkhur, 8 miles from Agra. One was discovered lying at the bottom of a well, and the other at the brink, both the victims of drunkenness, and the thoughtlessness, of others. We say thoughtlessness, for it appears that the Subaltern in command of the company Lieutenant Conran, would not march on Sunday, through some incomprehensible reverence for that day, and thus by not keeping the men on the move, threw the temptation into their way of revisiting the station, and there procuring the spirits that led to their dreadful death. Fortunately but two perished, though for any precautions that were taken, there might have been many more, as numbers availed themselves of the Sunday's halt, (at a place seven miles from the Artillery Barracks!) to revisit the station and riot in all the excesses, Europeans will, under such circumstances. The consequences, were that the Camp on Sunday presented a melancholy scene of drunkenness and disorderliness, when, had it been moved, the day would have been passed by the men in a manner somewhat more consonant to religion, reason and discipline, than the singular scruples of Lieutenant C——allowed.

It is truly melancholy to see our holy religion degraded by such a view of it, and we trust this young Officer will in future form a high notion of the Sabbath and what constitutes the due observance of that holy day.

Mr. Hodgson, the Nepal Resident, in a letter to a gentleman at Agra, speaks very decidedly of the hostility of the Nepalese and their determination to attack us after the Teraee is passable. This is much better, than that we should seek them in Kathmundhoo.

Bhurtpoor-- The Rajpootana Dâk, which by a recent alteration passes through this town, was on the 1st instant stopped, broken open, and a packet from Juepoor taken out. This robbery was committed uear Bhurtpoor and if not closly sifted, will render the Dâks by this route utterly insecure.

Neemuch.---Major General Hampton, left this on the 27th, and is now at Ajmere planning the arduous Champaign before him. Maun Singh is however said, not be making the slightest preparation to receive us, and that the gallant, General, like the Bull in the China shop, will have it all his own way. The weather here is very pleasant, and in fine order for the approaching march of the troops. Rain to the extent of 14 inches had fallen since the season set in.

Kurnaul.—A letter from Loodeeanah received today, says, a report is here current and believed, that Cabool is ours, and that Wade has got hold of the Khyber Pass, and will keep it open for the Bengal troops to go through *soon*, on their way home.

The *Ducks* are to stay at Cabool and keep King Soojah on the Throne, it seems with Sir A Burnes, as chief political functionary, Mr. Macnaghten having been directed to join Lord Auckland, and perhaps his new government at Agra ultimately.

Accounts from our army to people here come down to the 9th ultimo only.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—August 9.

We give insertion, in another part of our paper, to Captain R. A. McNaghten's explanation of the late "affair," in which he and Mr. Hollings have been figuring, conjointly, as breakers of the peace and corrupters of the public morals. The explanation is highly satisfactory in all that relates to the blood-thirsty intentions of the Captain, with which the Editors of the *Chundrika* and the *Weekly Chronicle*, have, it appears, most unfairly charged him. But the absurdity of the matter stands where it did. That a man, who challenges another and does not return his adversary's fire, has no murderous designs against his adversary, is so *primâ facie* self-evident, that it would be as foolish to tax him with blood-thirstiness, as it would be to charge a man with greediness, who sends his dinner away untasted ; but that to let "a mighty pretty quarrell stand over for two years, and then for the challenger to set out one morning in the rains to be shot at by the gentleman, who has insulted him, whilst he takes a quiet pink at the shower himself, is, to say the least of it, irresistibly ridiculous, and we have no doubt but that the Captain thinks so too. It reminds us. in some measures, of Mrs. Bond's friendly invitation to the Ducks in her horse-pond---

Dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed ;

though, in the case now before us, the invitation comes from the dillies and not from Mrs. Bond. We will say nothing about such a line of conduct being not at all *selon les regles*, because we do not see what right at all murder has to rules of any sort or description. We are at issue with Sir Lucius O'Trigger in this respect, and think that murder done according to rule, is still a very irregular proceeding ; and if a man, who is insulted, is just as much bound by the "laws of honour" (God save the mark) to call out the person, who has insulted him, as he is to go out when called, we see no earthly reason, why, since the one proceeding may be just as much against the grain as the other, the person who is compelled to call out, may not fire in the air, just as much as the person who, being called, is compelled to go out. But then, to be sure, it is not in the code ; and we must do things "according to the book ;" though if we had the framing of a new code of duelling laws, we would have a "*state of limitation.*" and make every duel an offence against the laws of honour, that is not settled within a week and a half after the date of the insult, that warranted it.

One word more on this subject. We do not conceive that the circumstance of a party, whether the challenged or the challenging, firing in the air instead of at his enemy, goes far, in a moral point of view, to extenuate the magnitude of his offence. He aids and abets a murder, or an intent to murder, by suffering himself to be shot at, and should he fall, he is an accessary before the fact as to the murder, besides being guilty of suicide, which he most undoubtedly is, if he voluntarily stands up to be drilled through by the bullet of his adversary. In conclusion, we have only to say, that we give full credence to the statement contained in the latter portion of the Captain's letter, concerning the multiplicity of the affairs he has been engaged in, and have only to say to him in the words of *Benvolio*, "an I were so apt to quarrel as thou art, any man should buy the fee-simple of my life for an hour and a quarter."

A case of *coining* was tried in the Supreme Court in the present Sessions, but as the only act which could be brought home to the prisoners was "drilling holes" in rupees and plugging them with lead and pewter, and as there is no statutory provision which extends to such tricks played on Indian coin, the indictment was necessarily laid as a "conspiracy" to debase the coin and defraud the public. There seems to be a question too, whether this indictment (upon which the prisoners have been *convicted*) can be sustained, as there seems to be nothing which makes the *can itself* of drilling holes in coin expressly illegal, although we believe that method of debasing money to be one of the most common contrivances for defrauding the public, resorted to by the coiners of Calcutta. The Statute only contains provisions against "counterfeiting" coin, and "uttering" or having in possession" false or counterfeit coin ; but there is nothing said of the offences of "clipping," "plugging," and the like. The sooner the defect is remedied by some legislative enactment, the better for the public. We certainly do not know of many greater nuisances than having a host of pewter rupees palmed off upon one's unsuspecting simplicity ; and if it becomes known that such tricks upon the coin of the realm may be played off with impunity, we have a notion that pewter and lead will speedily be at a premium, and that rupees of genuine silver will be scarce commodities in the bazar.—*August* 10.

FRIEND OF INDIA.—Aug. 8.

Upper Assam.—We are happy to perceive from a Government Notification, that the territory in Upper Assam, which was injudiciously bestowed on Poorunder Sing, and resumed some little time ago, has been annexed to the Government of Bengal. Some of our readers may possibly remember, that the relinquishment of this fine tract of country to a ruthless barbarian has formed the subject of several articles in this journal. By that step, we deprived the inhabitants of a large portion of Assam of those political blessings which were enjoyed by their brethren around them ; we planted an oriental and merciless despotism in the very centre of a country which we were endeavouring to reanimate by just laws and a liberal administration. We were misled, partly by a kind of popular impression which existed on the subject, partly from actual misinformation, to attribute the unwise abandonment of this rich territory to an original proposal of Mr. Robertson, then Commissioner in Assam, by whom the measure was carried into execution. We were so happy as to be enabled soon after, through the perusal of authentic documents, to correct the injustice we had done to Mr. Robertson, and to place that transaction in its true light. We were enabled to shew that it was not a measure adopted on his own responsibility, which Government was reluctantly obliged to confirm, when it could not be remedied ; but that the arrangement had been the subject of a long correspondence with Government, and had been fully approved of by Lord William Bentinck before it was carried into execution. The evil has since been fully remedied. Every stipulation which Poorunder Singh had made with our Government has been violated ; his subjects have been reduced to the last stage of wretchedness by his extortions, while at the same time the attribute to the British Government has been withheld. The country has, therefore, been resumed and annexed to the rest of Assam, with which it will now enjoy the same chance of improvement and civilization. It must afford no little gratification to Mr. Robertson, who was the instrument of separating this fine country from our administraiion, to superintend its reception within the pale of our institutions ; and to enjoy the opportunity of applying a cure to those evils with which it has been afflicted, since it was removed from our controul. In a political point of view, with the Burmese to the East, whose pacific tendencies rise and fall with the lights and shades of our political horizon ; with the wild mountain tribes in the north, fretting at the gradual approach of a civilized Government, it never could have been wise to leave an imdependent power, however despicable, in the heart of that kingdom. In an agricultural view, the annexation appears, if possible, *still* more desirable. If we mistake not, this country is admirably adapted for the extensive cultivation of Tea ; indeed, without the absolute controul of it, all our exertions to make ourselves independent of China, by turning Assam into a Tea garden, would have been cramped and impeded.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—Aug. 5.

The Late Duel.—The *Chundrika*, a Bengali newspaper contains, we observe, some very sensible remarks on the subject of the Duel between Captain Macnaghten and Mr. Hollings—English Journals have time out and mind made the most unceasing efforts to decry in the world's opinion a practice which in the eyes of all sensible people is a stain on humanity, and now we have a *Native* paper the organ of native opinion, and ideas, raising its feeble voice and adding a note to a tune which with its several variations has been played so often as to become wearisome to the ear. The *Chundrika* comments (as far as we can judge from the obscureness which despite its truth pervades the article under consideration on the inconsistency of the British character. The power of the English, says the *Chundrika*, was exerted to the utmost to abolish, the infamous practice of *Suttee*, but the same power lies inert in the questions of the duel. Is this, we ask, a true bill or is it otherwise ? England's generous sympathies are readily excited in the cause of the stranger, while her own suicidal sons may bleed to death ere she stir hand or foot.

The pitiful argument has, we believe, been advanced before this, that the ignorance, superstition, and mental darkness of the heathen warrants an interference on the part of the legislature. Away with such hypocritical cant. The performance of the suttee depended on the will of the self devoted victim, not the laws of the country. It was the usage, the *custom* of the people but was never enforced by any *enactment* either written or understood. The duellist who walks to the field with the cool predetermination of shooting his fellow creature if he possibly can, is a free agent. The act, which is even more barbarous than that of Suttee considering the intellectuality and civilization of the Christain, depends on the will of the latter. If then the law encroaches on the liberty of the subject in the one instance, by what process of reasoning is it that it is so tender of approach in the other ? Will it not and may it not justly be said that the scales of justice which Britain holds in her hand are false ? that the government takes advantage of the weakness of a conquerred and subject people and compels them to forego the observance of a ceremony, consecrated by the usage of centuries, while it has not the nerve to adopt the same strong measures for the abolition of a hateful practice, which has laid so many thousands of its best and bravest subjects in the dust. We do not appeal to the common sense of the world—that were a *senseless* and thankless undertaking.—Custom, the great and merciless tyrant of man whether civilized or uncivilized has hallowed the practice of duelling ; and were all presses to write with united effort to the end of time, condemnatory of that practice, we fear it would be of no avail. But this we will say before closing our remarks, that the practice is scorned and sneered at (and justly too) by the ignorant natives of India whom we affect to despise.

Thou shall not kill is a law which we have received direct from the Almighty himself. And does the duellist not transgress this law, supposing even that he does not kill his man ? The thought, the intention is akin to the deed. The man who throwing aside the precepts of religion, starts eagerly forward to revenge an insult, and to that end dyes his remorseless hands in the blood of his fellow is not a *brave* man. The man who can face with a clear conscience the taunts and the sneers of beings whom he despises, not fears, is braver than he. And let our readers take this for our opinion, that wretched is the end, though he strut a braggart in this world, and unenvious is the doom of the God-forsaken Duellist.

ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Englishman & Military Chronicle.

Sir,— In the hope that the hostile meeting in which I was recently engaged, as a principal, would not be made the subject of any notice by the public press, beyond its mere announcement as a 'local event,' I abstained from offering even the easy explanation which the obscureness of the concluding part of your summary account of it (copied into the other papers, in which, therefore, I may hope this letter will obtain a place) certainly rendered necessary to make my procedure intelligible, so that readers might not imagine me inexplicably inconsistent in—by declining to return my adversary's fire—adopting that course which, when adopted at all, is the course of the challenged party and not of the challenger—as, generally speaking, it is the former who has given the offence. But as I have seen in the *Weekly Chronicle* an editorial commentary,* grounded on another which appears to have been published in the *Chundrika*, wherein murderous intentions are imputed to me which I never entertained, I beg permission to set myself right with all that large and encreasing portion of the public who cherish the same sentiments—in *reprobation of duelling*—which I entertain, and which sentiments I have, as *you* know, Sir, employed all the power my pen possessed in inculcating on, especially, the military public. On the merits of the particular case in question I have, of course, no intention of, in any degree, entering ; and shall therefore merely observe that nearly two years had elapsed from the date of what was deemed the insult, till the first occasion of the other party and myself having been at the same place ; and that, after what had previously passed, I could not, agreeably to still imperative rules of society, decline to press the affair to meeting (though I had long ceased to feel the slightest irritation, and had even forgotten the subject matter of the offence !) in the event of an apology being still denied. It then was only left to me to act, as much as it lay wholly within my own power to do, in accordance with my long entertained, and often promulgated sentiments, in respect to the custom ; and accordingly about an hour or two before the appointed time of meeting I drew up the following paper, which I gave to my second on the ground, with injunctions (which he strictly attended to) not to look at its contents, until after the first fire ; and I kept him in that degree of ignorance, because I thought that if he became aware of my intention *not* to return my adversary's fire, it might have induced him to have gone further than I deemed it right, on *our* part, to then go in obviating the duel. The document was this † :—

July 23d, 2 p. m.

As I have to go out with Mr. Hollings at four o'clock this evening, and as it is not my intention to return his fire, I shall put in writing (that there may be no mistake about it hereafter) the reasons which induce me to act as I purpose. I have felt necessitated to call him out, in obedience to a rule of society which renders it imperative on a man who deems himself insulted, to stand and be fired at by the person who, without any provocation, may have insulted him, unless that person will offer him an apology ; but as it would be no satisfaction to me, but very much the reverse, to kill Mr. Hollings, or even to wound him, I have made up my mind not to fire at him at all. And as I have no right to demand any thing further from him, in atonement of his affront, than a meeting *or* an apology, (but not both) his electing to give me the former leaves me without any right to afterwards insist upon the latter also,—especially as he will come out under the impression that he will have to stand my fire. As far, therefore, as I am concerned, the matter may be terminated when he has his shot, and when it must be left to his own proper feeling to voluntarily express his regret that my feelings had been injured.

(Signed) R. A. M'Naghten.

The foregoing paper cannot fail to place me in a clear and fair position ; and I should not, therefore, extend my communication were it not that I think *native* public opinion deserves, in a case of this nature, unqualified respect ; and as the worthy and intelligent editor of the *Chundrika* has, I understand, made my particular transgression a text (nor do I blame him) on which to deal, with just severity, on the practice whence it emanated ; I hope he will further inform his readers that though, like most of my countrymen, I am partially enslaved by the tyranny of an evil custom, I have done as much towards a practical prevention of it, in my day, as any man who had not the power to compel its rejection as a means of settling disputes. I take no credit of this description to myself for having *refused* several challenges, because I never pretended to ground my refusal on (the best of all grounds) a high moral and religious principle ; but solely on my own opinion, in nearly all the cases, that the other party had forfeited a gentleman's claims to the ordeal. Moreover, I could nor pretend to so exalted and pure a principle of conduct, for I had *given* challenges as well as refused them,—*but*, as I have frequently received apologies, and have never made one, and as I would most readily make one, if I deemed myself, or if my second deemed me, to have unjustifiably, or even wittingly, offended, I hold myself at liberty to draw the gratifying inference that I am not a wanton insultor of any man, nor prone to quarrel with my social companions. But what I think myself entitled, on an occurrence of this kind (when I find such odious intentions as those stated in the *Weekly Chronicle* and the *Chundrika* publicly charged against me) to more positively boast of is the cumulative fact that I have, on upwards of fourteen occasions, wherein I have been requested to take the part of a second, *prevented* the meditated duel,—sometimes by effecting a mutual concession, sometimes by prevailing with the opposite party to atone by apology, and in *all* the instances, obtaining for myself the good opinion of *both* the principals :—and that in *no* case, out of so many cases, where I have been concerned as a friend to one of the parties, has a meeting been the result. This is more than perhaps any man living, or who has ever lived, can say : and I shall feel very much gratified if I learn that not only *your* readers Mr. Editor, but the respectable native gentlemen of this community, allow such a fact to overbalance, in their estimation, the blameable transaction of which they have lately heard.

Your obedient servant,
R. A. M'Naghten.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1839.

The meeting of the Asiatic Society last evening was pretty fully attended, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan presiding. Several presentations of books and specimens were made, of which we will only notice the following as of the greatest importance :—Baron Von Hugel's work on the fishes of Cashmere in German. A communication from a gentleman at Pubna, accompanied by a stone pillar, which he had found imbedded in some chur land in the river Ganges. This pillar, with others he had obtained from the same place, appeared to have belonged to some temple which might have been erected on the spot over which the water now flows. Col. Macleod requested of the society a small space in the museum for the exhibition of a model of the palace at Moorshedabad till he might have the opportunity of sending it to Europe - or perhaps, if acceptable to the society, it was very likely he would not remove it at all, but allow it to remain in the possession of the society. This was complied with. Arrangements were entered into for the supply of a number of plates and wood cuts to be affixed to the Sanscrit translation of Dr. Cooper's work on anatomy, Dr. Spry presented, on the part of Capt. Jenkins, a beautiful collection of minerals, &c. of Cornwall. A letter was read from Dr. Pearson of Darjeeling, containing a description of a curious fish which was to be found in that neighbourhood, called the ground-fish of Bootan ;---the natives were accustomed to find it *in the jungles*. On the discovery of a small hole in the ground of very slight depth they dig down till they come to water, on which a piece of cow dung is thrown down and the fish, which are generally to be found in pairs, instantly rise to the surface and are easily taken.---These fish are sometimes found *two miles* from any piece of water or river, and are said to *progress*, though very awkwardly, on land.

Captain Gerard presented two idols and some fragments of others from Affghanistan. Dr. Spilsbury presented some specimens of coal from the Nerbuddah River, which, on analysis by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, were found to be of very little value. The celebrated Oriental Translator, Kumlakanta, was engaged by the meeting on the recommendation of the Committee of papers as librarian of the oriental part of the society's library.

It was stated at the meeting that the busts of Sir William Jones, Dr. Mills and Mr. Colebrooke were nearly completed in England and would be shortly dispatched to this country. They are intended to be placed in conspicuous parts of the society's apartments.

Other matters of minor importance were gone through, which we leave our readers to find in the forthcoming number of the society's pamphlet, as we must necessarily make our report as short as possible.---*August* 8.

Letters have been received from Nepaul to the 29th ultimo, mentioning that Bheem Sen had died that day of the wounds he made on his throat in attempting suicide some days previously. Every sort of barbarity had been practised and threatened, and the poor old fellow could endure it no longer.

We are not very well acquainted with the course of procedure, now in fashion at the Court of Nepaul, when Ministers are suspected or out of favor, but if the barbarities, which drives an old man to self-murder, originate with it, or, are perpetrated under its sanction ; the sooner the Government falls into British hands, the better for the cause of humanity.---*Augt.* 9.

As there are at present several individuals under suspension, and as our belief is that those subjected to that punishment are frequently fated to suffer more than the legal quantum ; we think it not amiss to remind the authorities, and the suspendees themselves, should the former disregard the suggestion, that the time should be computed by the *lunar* month, when the sentence (as in L. C.'s case, for instance) does not expressly mention *calendar* months as the reckoning. Both as to rank and allowances, this distinction is of importance, for even in three months the calender may induce an excess of eight days over the lunar, and in a suspension of twelve months duration, there would be actually more than thirteen lunar months inflicted,---and this contrary to law, if the sentence had not specified that the computation was to be according to the calendar. Any officer who in time past may have suffered from this error, would get back the difference of pay and allowances on representing the case in the proper manner ; but we hope this passing notice will be the means of obviating future irregularity. All that a court martial has to attend to—the Judge Advocate conducting the trial should see to it—is to insert the phrase 'calendar months' in the sentence, when the severer degree of penalty is intended ; and, in a more lenient inclination, to simply omit the word 'calendar' without substituting 'lunar' in its room, as the lunar term will then be legally understood. This punishment of suspension is altogether an anomalous one, and has long been abolished in her Majesty's army, were its inconvenience was especially experienced, we believe, during the Peninsular war ; but, heretofore, we have been advocates for its retention in the Company's service, because, notwithstanding its inconsistencies, it was of less *permanent* injury to an officer in a seniority army, than the reduction of rank,—line, regimental, or both.---at the discretion of a court martial. To a certain degree the old objection to its abrogation in the Company's service still holds good, for in that service rank once reduced can never be regained, by the system of purchase which obtains elsewhere ; but as the scale of retiring pension is no longer operated on (save in favor of the army) by the grade of rank, and as regimental purchase is now permitted, though without doing away with the seniority rise into the vacancies thus effected, we think the question of the abrogation of suspension is in a state to be reconsidered. But if it be still not deemed expedient to annul it altogether, we think its consequences should be expressed by the articles of war, or some equally formal announcement ; so that existing doubts and discrepancies might be eradicated, and especially its effects on advancement,---whether, for instance, a suspended officer should benefit by any step which might occur during the suspension,---be intelligibly defined. It is not long since we saw in general orders a suspended officer designated plain 'Mr.' and yet leave granted to him to go somewhere or other ; and in a later Government order, making promotion in the room of an officer who died while under suspension, he was designated by the title of the rank which still *existed* to the time of his death, though in a state of dormancy. This last course we take to have been the more correct of the two ; but as to an officer's requiring *leave* to go any where while be is suspended, we will say this much, that leave not, under any legal warranty, be *refused* to him ; and we go so far, as to doubt the necessity of his asking for it. An officer being left totally without the means of subsistence might starve at a place where he could find no eligible employment whereby to earn his bread till he again come on his pay, and it were monstrous to argue that there was any authority which could prevent his locomotion,---he himself being liable to the penalties for not being present with his corps, when the time arrived for his resumption of duty. Then again, it requires to be decided whether a suspended officer---one called 'Mr.' by the Commander-in-chief !---can be made amenable to military law for any act done by him *while* suspended, and we must say we incline to the negative side of the question ; for although the first clause of the Mutiny Act declares, that all officers 'commissioned *or* in pay' are subjectible to its laws, yet we think the term 'commissioned' cannot there be construed to intend a commission in a state of legal dormancy, which state utterly bars the possessor from all advantage of rank and pay, and which, as it would now seem, even deprives him of his title. It were well if these matters were settled in the new Mutiny Act for the Company's forces, but we do not expect that they will be.---*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 13*th August* 1839.

No. 124.—Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of Major General Wm. Farquhar of the Engineers, at Early Bank near Perth, on the 13th May 1839, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank

Engineers.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wm Monteith, K. L. S. to be Colonel, vice Farquhar deceased ; date of commission 13th May 1839.

Senior Major Alexander Rose to be Lieutenant Colonel, Senior Captain (Brevet Major) H. C. Cotton to be Major, Senior 1st Lieutenant Ed. Buckle to be Captain, 1st Lieutenant S. O. E. Ludlow and 2d Lieutenant G. C. Collyer to take rank, from 13th May 1839, in succession to Monteith promoted.

Senior 2d Lieutenant C. A. Orr to be 1st Lieut. vice Armstrong deceased ; date of commission 17th June 1839.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant C. C. Johnston is brought on the effective strength from the 17th June 1839.

MADRAS HERALD. August 14.

Kurnool.—We understand that there is now no doubt that the discoveries lately made at Hydrabad have so implicated the Kurnool Nawaub, as—when added to his former and indeed *continued* very equivocal demeanour—to leave the Madras Government no alternative but that of dispossessing him of his territories. We too had heard the report, mentioned by the *U. S. Gazette*, that Colonel Steel has been selected to superintend the contemplated transfer, and we believe there is no doubt of its correctness, or, we may add, of the discernment evinced by the selection.

Rumoured abolition of the Presidency of Madras.—The *Bombay Times* gives currency to a rumour no less portentous than that indicated by the heading of this article—on what grounds we have not yet learned. The report will doubtless be deemed startling enough by those whose snug official berths will be swept away in the common ruin, but the rumours of the necessity of creating a distinct North West Presidency (Agra) and the fact of the gradual and increasing falling off of the revenues of Madras give the report at least a substratum of probability.

We must confess that we have heard certain rumours which lead us to consider this step if not a likely one, at least far from impossible, for we understand that *jobbing*, both in the gross and the detail, is an offence *very* freely *imputed* at home to this Presidency. We do not wish to *particularize* just now.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—August 16.

Kurnool Commission.—We understand that Mr. Blane of the Civil Service is to be associated with Lieutenant Colonel Steel C. B. in the Kurnool Commission.

Military Movements.—Orders were, we hear, received at Palaveram on Wednesday for the immediate march of three Companies of the 24th N. I. to Nellore : the Detachment commenced its march yesterday morning. The 13th N. I. will start from Palaveram for Vellore to-morrow morning. The 3d L. I. and 51st N. I. are, we hear, to move down from Secunderabad immediately, to assist in the reduction of Kurnool ; and we believe this to be fact, as the leave applied for by certain Officers of the 3d, and recommended by the local authorities, has been refused at Army Head Quarters.

Vellore.—The 48th Regiment marched from Vellore on Monday morning, on route for Cuddapah, via Chittoor The Regiment has left the whole of its Recruits, drill apparatus and families behind, which gives reason for the belief that it will not remain at Cuddapah after the Kurnool business be all settled. The weather at Vellore, is described as cloudy, cool and very pleasant.

Promotion of Non-Commissioned in the Nizam's Service.—We are happy to learn that a G. O. by Major General Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, has just announced to the Nizam's Army the appointment of two additional Deputy Commissaries, to which grade the next Senior Warrant Officers, Conductor John McGill and Quarter Master S. Lanauze, both (we are informed) very deserving men and old soldiers, have been promoted. This certainly is a very great and we believe unexpected boon, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated by the Non Commissioned of the Nizam's Army, who are thus placed more on a par with their brethren in the Company's Service.

The Nizam's Troops, says, a Correspondent at Ellichpoor, are all on the *qui vive* in the hope of employment, as Bazar reports have it that the Bolarum Force is under orders for Service at a moment's notice, and that a Regiment of Infantry and Company of Artillery, are expected to move from Aurungabad.

Lieutenant Alfred Beadnell.—It is with much regret that we announce the decease of Lieutenant Alfred Beadnell, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Artillery. Mr. Beadnell was a young Officer of great promise, an excellent Artilleryman, a good linguist, and in every way an honor to the Corps whereunto he belonged.

CEYLON HERALD.---August 6.

The Sloop *Rahamany*, J. Johnson, master, from Trincomalie the 26th ult. arrived on the 2d inst. This we learn from good authority, is the shortest passage from Trincomalie against the Monsoon on record.

The American Brig *Nereus*, J. N. Chapman, master from Boston the 8th "April, passed by Galle for Colombo on the 29th ultimo.

The Barque *Acasta*, Captain J. Ryle, from this Port and bound to London, reached St. Helena on the 17th April, and Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Apollo*, Captain Karley, on the 1st of May.

The following is the result of the monthly sale of Government Cinnamon which took place yesterday.

25 Bales	1st qly.	of 1836 & 38	at 3s. 6¼d. lb.
185 „	2d	„ 1836	at 2s. ¼d. „
70 „	3d	„ 1837	at 1s. ¼d to 1s2¼

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1839.

Arrivals.—None.

Departure, 25th August Ship *Thetis*, J. Ferrier, Master to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cotgrave, and two Masters Cotgrave, Mrs. Stoddart, Miss Stoddart, and Master Stoddart, Lieut. Dent, I. N. 30 men of the Crew of the H. C. Steamer *Zenobia*, and 5 Invalids.

We fully anticipated that before this issue, we should have had to announce the arrival of the July Packet, and as we have been reserving ourselves for it up to the latest moment, and neglecting all other considerations, we must solicit the indulgence of our Readers for any deficiency of matter or of interest, that may appear in the present number of our Paper. Taking it for granted that the portion of the mail, latest in date, left Marseilles by the Packet of the 21st, it ought to have reached Alexandria on the 2d, and allowing 5 days to Suez, 7 to Aden and 10 here, Saturday last the 24th was the day it was due, supposing no extraordinary stoppages to have taken place. The two last merchant vessels from Aden, each made the passage in 10 days, and surely the Constance or Orissa, whichever brings the mail, ought to be able to do it in the same time.

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* When I had written thus far I found that Mr. H.'s friend who had the original paper, and to whom my friend wrote for it, had left Calcutta. I kept no copy of it, but what I now give from recollection is substantionally, though it cannot be literally, correct.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

We give copious Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 14th received yesterday. It will be seen that on the 5th Ultimo, the Army had reached Kelat i Gilzie, within 19 Marches of Cabool, without encountering any opposition, or any of the obstacles that rendered the march to Candahar so harrassing. Sir John Keane appears to have profited by past experience, and to have taken proper precautions on the present march to guard at least against the thievish propensities of the Natives. But we must refer our Readers to the Extracts themselves, which will be found full of interest on that, as well as other matters.

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In another part of our Paper will be found a statement by Capt. McNaghten, explanatory of the part he acted in his late duel with Mr. Hollings. It is a very curious document, and we think rather a creditable one to the Capt, though it presents an astounding picture of the pugnacious propensities of our Countrymen on the other side of India. To think that one individual in his time should have been the instrument of souldering up no less than *fourteen* quarrels, all on the eve of ending in duels, is something so extraordinary, that the Captain may well pride himself upon it, as "more than perhaps any man living, or who has ever lived, can say." We will not vouch for what the dead *can say*, but there can be no doubt he stands alone among the living. Were it a supposeable case, that every other Officer had had but one, in place of fourteen, of these affairs to dispose of in his day, what a hotbed of duelling would Bengal appear. Well may even the Native Papers lift up their voices in reprobation of the practice. But we cannot think matters are so bad as it might be allowable to infer. We hear of nothing of the kind on this side of India, and indeed it seems pretty generally allowed, that not in the army only, but throughout Society generally, the practice has, for many years, been losing ground. That it will ever be entirely eradicated seems very problematical, so long as Society remains constituted as it is, and its conventional rules are held paramount to every other consideration. As a higher sense of morality gains ground, and men become more civilized and refined, these rules will lose their force, and then there may be a chance of some more rational plan being devised of adjusting such affairs. Irrational and absurd as the practice undoubtedly is, it has yet had a salutary influence on Society, and it is contended by many, probably truly, that the benefits it has conferred far over-balance any mischief that has resulted from it.

But to return to Captain McNaghten. We rejoice that he has laid aside the Soldier and become civilian and that the Press of India has secured the benefit of his talents. With his great experience, it may reasonably be expected that his labours will be productive of much good in that department, with which he is most conversant, and sincerely do we trust that he may never again appear before the Public in the character of a duellist, or in any way connected with such affairs, unless perhaps as a Peacemaker, in general a thankless task, but in which he appears to have been successful beyond any man of his day.

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We are much indebted to the friend, who has so promptly responded to our call for a copy of the Prospectus of the proposed new Joint Stock Bank. With his permission we publish it, though we believe the project can hardly be considered yet as fairly before the Public, nor indeed are we aware who are the Parties who constitute the leaders or Chief Promoters of the undertaking. The Prospectus is well drawn up, and we think makes out the case, that if there was a necessity for one Bank, there is just as much necessity for another, and that of the two, untrammelled and unrestricted as the Joint Stock Bank will be, its chance of success is better, than that of the Chartered Bank, under the various provisions and restrictions that Government has seen fit to impose upon it.

From the great Demand for shares in the Bank of Bombay, which arose almost immediately on the Prospectus of that institution having been published, and the number of applicants who were necessarily precluded from joining it, and who from the recent Decision of the Court of Directors, limiting the Proprietary to those who first applied, have now less chance than ever of obtaining shares in it, the Establishment of another Bank seems to be urgently called for.

That the Field for Banking operations in a great Commercial Emporium like Bombay, cannot be nearly occupied by one Bank, might be easily conjectured from merely considering the number of institutions of that nature, which are established in all other parts of the civilized world, where Commercial Business to any Extent is carried on, but independently of this it can be satisfactorily shewn that there will not only be ample Room for another Bank, in addition to the Bank of Bombay, but that such an institution must sooner or later be formed.

Under this impression the subjoined Prospectus of a Joint Stock Bank has been prepared, and in submitting it for the approbation of the Public, the following observations are deemed worthy attention.

1st. The success of Joint Stock Banks is not experimental, but has been ascertained and fully established by the experience of more than 13 years in England, and Ireland, and of more than a Century in Scotland.

2nd. Their advantages are obvious. Their capital cannot be diminished either by death or retirement. Their numerous Proprietary ensures to them confidence, and credit, as well as ample business in Deposits, Loans, and Discounts. And their rigid exclusion of every kind of mercantile and speculative transaction, affords a satisfactory guarantee to the Public, that their means will be only employed in legitimate Banking operations.

3rd. Their management is intrusted to a Board of Directors, chosen by and responsible to the share holders, by which, as well as by their interests being strictly identified with those of the elective Body, they are deterred from these hazardous speculations, which have involved so many private partnerships in temporary embarrassment, and ultimate ruin.

4th. The Directors render an account of their proceedings at the meetings of Shareholders, when a statement of the Banks assets, and liabilities, is certified by auditors, elected by the shareholders, and having no connection with the Directors. Besides these efficient checks upon the management, the fact of the Bank deriving its main support from a large number of individuals of varied capital, and pursuits, and of equally varied social influence, affords a moral protection against those commercial and political panics, which have so often paralysed the productive interests of the commercial world.

5th. To meet the objection which may be possibly be raised as to the interference of the two Banks, it will be sufficient to refer to the following tabular view, of the large amount of Business from which the Bank of Bombay is precluded, by the Terms of its charter.

Table Shewing to what extent the charter prohibits the Bank of Bombay from engaging in legitimate Banking business.

A Joint Stock Bank may employ its funds in.	The Bank of Bombay.
1st.—Discounting Bills payable in all parts of the world and without limit as to currency.	May only discount Bills payable in India and not exceeding 3 months date.
2nd.—Opening Cash Credit accounts, permitting customers to overdraw to such extent as may be agreed upon and on good security.	Are totally prohibited from granting this kind of accomodation.
3rd.—Temporary Loans also on good security.	Are allowed to make Loans but only for 3 months.
4th.—Purchasing Government and other securities and keeping a supply of Cash on hand.	Can invest in this manner at pleasure.
5th.—Drawing Bills upon London and elsewhere.	Cannot issue any documents payable out of India.
6th.—Opening Credits at distant places.	Ditto......Ditto.
7th.—Buying, selling end receiving Dividends for Customers in the Government funds.	May not be so employed.

6th. But independently of the above, so far from any injurious interference, arrangements might be entered into with the other Bank of great mutual advantage, more particularly in regard to the renewal of discounts during a money Pressure, and the increase of circulation by the Joint Stock issuing the notes of the chartered Bank.

7th. Although there may be sufficient discount business to satisfy the Bank of Bombay, within the limits prescribed by their charter, it must be evident to every one that the accomodation afforded to the Public may be far from complete, but the restriction as to Cash accounts on the Scotch system is perhaps a still greater deprivation. The convenience of this system where it is practised, has become essential to people in business, and the equity of the arrangement has rendered it popular wherever it has heen introduced. The provision again for 3 months Loans, although no doubt useful for general purposes, is subject to many objections, and cannot possibly supply the place of cash accounts.

8th. Personal Credits, and Drafts upon their correspondents, and agents, in favor of Customers, as also the buying and selling of Government Stocks, and the receipts of Dividends for other parties, are productive, not only of much profit to a Bank, but in proportion to its solidity of great benefit to the Public, much distress has often been produced by the committal of such responsibilities to private parties, and if any advantages are obtained by the public from a Joint Stock Company, there are none more valuable than that of money agents of undoubted credit.

9th. For the information of those whose attention has not been given to the subject, a List of the several Joint Stock Banks now carrying on business in England, with the present rates of their shares and Dividends is annexed.

NAME OF BANK.	SHARES.	SELLING PRICE.	DIVIDEND,
	£		Per Cent,
Bank of Ireland	100	206	9
Birmingham Banking Company.	5	13	10
Halifax	10	16	12½
Huddersfield..............	20	35	12½
Leicester Joint Stock Bank....	15	27	10
Liverpool...................	12-10	23½	10
London and Westminster......	20	28½	5
London Joint Stock Banking Co.	10	13½	5
Provincial Bank of Ireland....	25	44½	8
Bank of Scotland.......	83 7 6	180	6
Royal of Scotland.	100	163	5½
British Linen Company........	100	2·7	8
Commercial....	100	175	6
National Bank of Scotland....	10	16	6
Glasgow Union	25	84½	6
Western Bank of Scotland Glasgow............	40	56½	5

Most of these Companies also distribute a Bonus out of reserved profits every two or three years.

PROSPECTUS FOR A JOINT STOCK BANK.

That a Company be formed in Bombay to be entituled. The Bank of Western India.

That the subscribed Capital be twenty Lakhs of Rupees, in Four thousand shares of Rupees five hundred each, and that power be vested in a Board of Directors, with consent of the shareholders at a Public Meeting specially called for the purpose, to encrease the number of shares at such times, upon such terms, and to such extent as may be agreed upon.

That each person upon being admitted a Shareholder, pay a Deposit of five per cent on his subscription and an instalment of fifteen per cent within thirty days after the election of Directors, and that any further instalments shall not exceed twenty per cent at one time and with three months notice of payment.

That the Bank be considered formed when the shares taken amount to one thousand, and that thereupon a Deed of settlement be prepared for the approval and signature of the Shareholders, containing all necessary and proper provisions for the efficiency of the Bank and the Security of the partners.

That a meeting of Shareholders be then called at which not less than three, or more than five persons are to be elected, to constitute the Board of Directors.

That at meetings of shareholders the votes be regulated as follows--under five shares one vote, ten shares two votes--forty shares three votes--one hundred shares four votes, and every additional one hundred shares, one vote.

That any shareholder holding ten shares be eligible to be elected as a Director, and that only one partner in a firm be a Director at the same time, and that any Director becoming insolvent, or ceasing to hold the share before provided, shall be disqualified from office.

That the Directors and officers and all other persons employed in the Bank sign a pledge of Secrecy as to the transactions of the Bank with their customers.

That the business of the Company be exclusively confined to that usually comprised in the term 'Banking."

That a Surplus fund be reserved from time to time; and should one fourth of the Capital and the whole Surplus fund be at any time lost, the Bank be thereby dissolved, and the affairs wound up with the least possible Delay.

That the above conditions be subject to the revision of the shareholders.

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With reference to the Remarks of *Dock Yards* in the *Gazette* of yesterday, from whatever motive the prohibition to work on Sundays originated, and we can hardly think it could be from a bad motive, certain it is that the restriction is not absolute, for on Sunday last we observed a crowd of people engaged on the *Zenobia*, and we should suppose, in any case of great urgency, such as that referred to by the *Gazette's* correspondent, the restriction would not be very rigidly enforced. The *Berenice's* repairs are, we understand, very nearly completed, so that the apprehension entertained, at one time, that she would not be ready for the Packet of the 12th, need no longer cause uneasiness to any one. It is said that the applications for places, by parties desirous of proceeding to Europe by her, are already numerous.

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The contest between *Tadmor* and *Aurelian*, in respect to the merits of the *Zenobia*, proceeds in its course with all due dignity and decorum. We incline to think that *Tadmor* has the best of it, as far as matters have yet gone, that is, as far as the results of the late trip to Muscat are to be taken as a test of the vessels' efficicency, and beyond that we do not see that either party has much to rest upon, or to argue from.

It will be seen from an Extract we have given from *Nicholas Nickleby*, that this incomparable work has lost none of the interest or talent of its early numbers, and that the author bids fair to outdo even his first effort, with all the brilliant success that attended it. We have seldom read any thing more powerful, than some of the scenes sketched in the recent numbers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Aristocratic Appointments.—Three valuable appointments have within the last three or four weeks been conferred on gentlemen, whose connexion with the aristocracy constitutes their sole claim to the very considerable incomes secured to them out of public funds for the remainder of their natural lives. Mr. William Russell, as Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, Mr. William Cowper, as Commissioner of Greenwhich Hospital, and Mr. William Ashley, as Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, will divide amongst themselves at least £8,000 per annum. Mr. Russell's age is thirty-nine, Mr. Cowper's twenty-eight, and Mr. Ashley's thirty-six. Who can state the public services of these gentlemen? for what are they distinguished? Mr. Russell is son of Lord William Russell; Mr. Cowper, Lord Melbourne's nephew and private secretary; and Mr. Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury's son whose brother married Lord Melbourne's niece Such, and no other, are the claims and qualifications for £8,000 a-year. If a veteran in the Navy, with a meagre income, a large family, and a long catalogue of brilliant actions, had applied to the Premier for some employment, the reply would have been—"Really, there is nothing to bestow." A Commissionership of Greenwich Hospital becomes vacant: it is conferred, not on the veteran aforesaid, but on the Premier's own nephew---a young statesman of twenty-eight. There are distinguished lawyers who might fairly regard Mr. Russell's situation as one of the prizes of the profession: all are passed over---to make room for the Home Secretary's cousin. The Mastership of St. Katherine's Hospital is furnished with an endowment sufficient handsomely to pension three accomplished men of literature and science; it is conferred upon a gentleman, qualified, no doubt, to be a Dowager Queen's Vice Chamberlain, but of whose services to his country, or reputation in any other department, the public never heard.---(Spectator.)

It is the intention of a body of the electors of Newcastle under-Lyne, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, to invite Sir R. W. Horton to offer himself as a candidate. Sir Robert represented this borough previously to his appointment to the Governorship of Ceylon.—Courier.

In Dublin, the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday pronounced sentence against Yore, the stable-boy, and his co-conspirators, for having feloniously enticed away and married the daughter of Col. Tucker, the trial for which was so recently before our readers. The principal, Yore, has got nine months' imprisonment, and his assistants three months' each.—Dublin Journal.

Among the names of some officers recently presented for promotion by the Prusian Minister of War, to the King," says a Berlin correspondent, "was that of Lieutenant Baron de T——, of the Hussars of the Guard, a member of an old Brandenburg family, and whose ancestors had powerfully contributed to the establishment of the Monarchy. It happened, however, that the King, on examining a petition for pardon of a young woman, who had just before been condemned to death for the murder of her child, had observed that she stated the father of it to have been Baron de T——, whose desertion of her, and refusal to make any provision for his offspring, had driven her in despair to commit the act. His Majesty instituted an inquiry, and satisfied himself to the truth of the poor girl's assertions. Upon this, he has not only granted her full pardon, but has refused to promote the Baron, and has ordered him to be removed from the Hussars to the same rank in a regiment of the line. In consequence of this, the Baron has resigned his commission, and is gone into retirement.—*Galignani's Messenger, June* 1.

We learn from Rome, 20th ult., that the Prince de Canino, Lucien Bonaparte, has arrived there, and that several other members of the Bonaparte family are daily expected, to claim their shares of the property of the late Cardinal Fesch.

The *Fédèral* of Geneva states that Cardinal Fesch has left 25,000fr. to a foundation made at Basle in 1654 by one of his ancestors, whose name was then spelt Fœsch, in favour of all persons belonging to the family who might afterwards fall into poverty or sickness.

The *Courier du Bas Rhin* states, that a voltigeur of the old 23d regiment of the line, named Meyer, who was taken prisoner at the passage of the Beresina, in 1812, and has been for 27 years a captive in Siberia, having at length been sufficiently fortunate to effect his escape, arrived a short time since at his native place, Reichshoffen, in the Bas Rhin. He states that soon after his capture he and his comrades were delivered over to a Russian nobleman, who sent them to the small town of Pasewa, between Samarovo and Surgut, in Siberia, where they were put to the hardest labour, being sometimes harnessed and made to drag the plough like draft-horses. Meyer asserts that he left at Pasewa 26 French prisoners still enduring all the hardships he describes.—We have several times recorded similar instances of the return of French soldiers from Siberia, after a long stay in that country; but if the foregoing account be correct we conceive it to be strange that the French Government does not take active steps for attaining the restitution of the men mentioned above from the Russian authorities. We suspect, however, the true state of the case to be, that many persons sent to Siberia as prisoners have settled there so advantageously, or have so bound themselves by social ties to the country, that they are now unwilling to quit it, even to return home.

Among the first-rate engravings which are just now attracting attention in Paris, is one by Lupton, from the great picture of Mr. Linton, so much noticed at the late exhibition of the Louvre, of Jerusalem during the Crucifixion. The massive grandeur of the eastern architecture, and the sublime effect of the coming darkness over the city, has been rendered by the painter with a truth and power which proves him to possess not only the feeling of an artist but of a poet. Mr. Linton has been highly fortunate in his engraver; few examples of mezzotint display so perfect a union of softness and effective vigour, and above all such an identity with the spirit of the original.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer distinctly stated to several members who wished to have all doubts removed on the subject, that he really intends to give effect to Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of a uniform Penny Postage. We learn that the draft of the bill has already been perused in Liberal quarters where criticism was most likely to be severe, and where objections would certainly have been raised had the plan contained any objectionable principle; but that it excited nothing but approbation and sanguine hopes of success.—Courier.

We are happy to announce the capture of a Russian slave ship by one of Her Majesty's cruisers. The prize is now safely moored in Portsmouth harbour.—*Cupid happy!*

Removal.—I have such a horror of moving, that I would not take a benefice from the King if I were not indulged with non-residence. What a dislocation of comfort is comprised in that word "moving!" Such a heap of nasty little things after you think all is got into the cart—old dredging-boxes, worn-out brushes, gallipots, vials, things that it is impossible the most necessitous persons can ever want, but which the women, who preside on these occasions, will not leave behind if it were to save your life; they'd keep the cart ten minutes to stow in dirty pipes and broken matches, to show their economy. Then you can find nothing you want for many days after you get into your new lodgings. You must comb your hair with your fingers, wash your hands without soap, go about in dirty gaiters. Were I Diogenes, I would not move out of a kilderkin into a hogshead, though the first had nothing but small beer in it, and the second racked claret.—*Lamb* [we presume Lord Melbourne, as the paragraph appears in a Ministerial paper, and seems to express his Lordship's horror at his approaching removal. Some of the items of his distress are hardly such as we should expect in the catalogue of a personage who has been a Prime Minister, and a prime favourite at the Palace. But his Lordship is a bit of a wag; and wags must not be interpreted by the letter.]—*Times.*

The late Lord Langford.—On Friday last the mortal remains of the late Baron Langford were deposited in the catacombs of the Harrow-road Cemetery. The funeral was strictly private. The only connexions of the late nobleman present were---Lord Langford, a fine youth about 14; his Lordship's brother, the Hon. Hercules Rowley; their uncle, the Hon. Richard Rowley; and Mr. Charles Egan. The burial service was performed in the chapel of the cemetery by the chaplain, the Rev. J. Trigger.

An investerate drinker in Boston lays the whole blame of his degradation upon his mother, who, he says, weaned him on salt fish.---*New York Sun*

Wanton Outrage.—(From a Correspondent, who gives his name and address.)—On Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, as a gentleman and lady, residing in Chancery-lane, were proceeding to town in a pony-chaise, along the Hammersmith road, near Lord Holland's park, an open carriage drawn by post horses, and filled with several persons in the garb of gentlemen, overtook them, and, while passing, the men in the carriage deliberately discharged an air-gun, or some instrument of the kind, at the lady and gentleman. Three of the shots struck the gentleman; two on the breast glanced off without doing him any injury, but the third struck him most violently on the eye, by which it was at first expected he would entirely lose his sight. It is said the inhabitants on the line of road are frequently annoyed by young men coming from Eton, and even Oxford, who provide themselves with instruments capable of propelling missiles with great force, and breaking the windows as they pass. The police have notice of the above outrage, and it is to be hoped they will keep a sharp look out, and that on the next occasion such a diabolical act is attempted the ruffians will be secured.—*Times.*

Captain de Nourquier du Camper of the navy, governor of French Guiana, has been appointed governor of the French settlements in India, in the room of General the Marquis de Saint Simon.

We have received the following communication in reference to an article that appeared in our columns last Tuesday:--

"The heir to the Danish throne is Prince Christian, the King's cousin; the next after him is Prince Frederic, Prince Christian's son, who was lately divorced from the present King's youngest daughter. In default of these two princes, the heir would be Prince Ferdinand (brother of Christian), who is married to the King's eldest daughter. It is not true that the King's youngest daughter has nine children, it being scarcely a year since she was divorced from Prince Frederic, by whom she had no children, and only a few months since was married to her present husband. The only member of the King's family, who has a large family, is the Duke of Augustenberg. There are quite heirs enough to exclude the notion of the Duke de Nemours, or any other foreign prince, from being called to the throne of Denmark."---*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Court of Assizes for the Charente-Inferieure, held at Saintes, after a trial which lasted 16 days, came to a decision on the 4th inst., on the cases of the participators in the corn riots at La Rochelle and other places in that department, in December and January last. Out of 213 persons accused, only 51 were ultimately ordered for trial; and of these last, one made his escape. Among the 50 arraigned there were 14 women, the rest were farming men and quay porters. The depositions of the witnesses were on the whole clear and convincing, and nearly 1,600 questions were put to the jury, who, on the last day, deliberated from 6 o'clock in the morning till half-past 11 o'clock at night, when they delivered their verdict. Nine were declared guilty of plunder, participating in or attempts to plunder, without extenuating circumstances 27 ditto with extenuating circumstances; and the rest of breaking down enclosures, unlawfully assembling preventing the free passage of corn, and other minor offences. The Court did not retire to consider its judgment till 3 in the morning, and the judges returned at 6, when seven were sentenced to the hulks, viz., one for six years and the pillory, four for five years and the pillory, two for five years without the pillory, four were sentenced to close confinement with labour, and the rest to ordinary imprisonment for, different terms, from five years to a few months. When those who were sentenced to the hulks and close confinement heard their punishments, which they had expected would not exceed a short and common imprisoment, the court resounded with loud lamentations and cries for mercy.—*Times.*

"How in the world does it happen," said a gentleman to Wilkes, "that your brother Alderman, Brook Watson, who never sides with Opposition on any other occasion, should join you in your late attack upon us poor Attornies?" "I should think the reason was plain enough: don't you know how he was bit by one of you when he was young?" (He had lost his leg by a shark.) *Gentleman's Magazine.*

English Agricultural Society.—The first anniversary meeting of this society, under the presidence of Earl Spencer, was held on Wednesday, at the Rooms in Cavendish-square. A letter from the Duke of Wellington, declining the offer of the presidency, was read; and the report stated the income of the society to be from subscribers 1,150*l.*, and from the dividends on stock 103*l.* 16s. There was a blance of 1,166*l.* at their bankers. The number of members was 1,134, of whom 72 were governors for life, and 158 by subscribing five pounds a-year. 700*l.* was awarded for prizes at the approaching meeting in Oxford, besides 55*l.* for extra stock, 50*l.* for the best specimens of red and white seed wheat, and a considerable sum for improvement in agricultural implements. Prizes had been given for essays; their first quarterly publication had appeared, and specimens of soils and sub-soils for the museum were accumulating. Their objects were, the classification of soils by the aid of geology as well as chemistry, the ascertaining of the right depth for drains in different soils, to examine the comparative productiveness of seeds, the comparatively nutritive properties of cattle food, to test manures, to try rotations of crops, to improve the breed and heal the diseases of cattle, and to inquire why Dutch keeps better than English butter. The Duke of Richmond was elected President and Earl Spencer hoped to meet at Oxford on their next great day there, a full assembly of men and other animals. Adjourned.

Robbing the Judge.---On Friday (yesterday), *William Jones* was charged with picking the pocket of Mr. Justice Coleridge William Lightfoot (165 S.) stated that he saw the prisoner relieve the learned judge of his pocket handkerchief, in little St. Andrew-street, and instantly seized him. Sir John Taylor Coleridge identified the handkerchief, which he valued at 2s. He was not aware of the robbery until informed of it by the police. The learned judge was bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate.---*Atlas* 24.

TIMES,—June 12.

Although, at the first introduction of the New Poor Law, a vast number of ratepayers who had been subjected to intolerable exaction under the *abuses* of the Elizabethan statute were captivated by the prospect of reduced assessments and popular control which the Whigs had boastfully held out to them, we never doubted that such of our countrymen as did not immediately perceive the deceptiveness of that prospect would sooner or later discover it by experience. For ourselves, aware that a short-sighted selfishness generally grasps at present advantages, in utter disregard of the future evils they involve, and that an unlimited liberty to reduce poor-rates, though highly gratifying to many, would necessarily implicate thousands of destitute familes in such privations and ejectments as, by impelling them to vagrancy, prostitution, and theft, would infer an increase of police expenditure greater than any savings the new law could accomplish, we could never regard the professed parsimony of the Whig act as any thing better than a piece of legislature over-reaching, which no sound or comprehensive economist could deliberately approve of. Nay, indifferent as we were to the alleged advantage of a scrubby poor-rate, we felt perfectly certain that even that advantage, such as it is, could not for any length of time be practically realized. Of the accuracy of our predictions in this respect we have given several poofs already, and shall presently adduce more.

With regard to the idle brag about "popular" control," which the farcical organization of parochial unions and guardians was designed to give some colour to, we should like vastly to be informed either by the boards or by their constituencies what is the extent of control, and especially of *popular* control, which these highly beautified parties are permitted to exercise. Can they award a single shilling to a bedrid widow in her garret? Can they allot the smallest weekly assistance to an honest and independent artisan, who, though finding considerable difficulty in providing for his own family, is affectionately anxious to bring up creditably his orphan nephews and nieces who may happen to have been cast upon his care? Dare they, when an old labouring parishioner is thrown out of bread by a broken leg or a fever, or the bankruptcy of his employer—dare they prevent that pawning of clothes and selling of furniture whereby, contrary to all humanity and policy, he is doomed irretrievably to be a degraded inmate of the workhouse! Have they the power, in reference to those young confiding girls whom the Whig Poor Law deprives of all legal recourse upon their seducers—have they the power to make the necessary moral and financial arrangements which, by fixing the blame and burden on the more responsible party, would proportionally tend to diminish child-murder, and to fortify the deferences of female virtue? Can they venture to allow an old sailor his tobacco, or a superannuated washerwoman her tea! Why, to talk of popular control as being in any one respect identified with the present system is an intolerable affront to the common sense of the country. The real controllers are at Somarset-house, and nowhere else. In seven cases out of ten your boards of guardians are mere boards of tools—a motley assortment of saws, gimlets, screwdrivers, brads, hammers, pincers, and glue, to dissever, bore, nail, clinch, tear, or coment, according to the job required.

In many places, it is true, a disposition to demand a real popular control has been unequivocally evinced. In parishes which possess peculiar rights, or where Gilbert's Act happens to be in force, a good deal of restiveness has shown itself. Indeed, the public generally have manifested as great a dissatisfaction with the new Poor Law, as, under the pressure of a powerful antogonistic influence, could reasonably be expected. The dissatisfaction in question is advancing rapidly; and in order to secure the modification or repeal of the barbarous code, all that we need is a firm, explicit, and prompt declaration from its several official administrators, in opposition to its more objectionable provisions. To a certain extent, this has been furnished already. Apart from the parishes of Marylebone and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, which have shown unequivocal symptoms of their hostility to this Poor Law humbug, and apart also from the insurrectionary proceedings which it has unjustifiably called forth in some of the manufacturing districts, we know that in the various unions of Stepney, Worcester, and Stockton, the utmost disappointment has been expressed with regard to the working of the system. The Stepney board, it is declared, cannot afford the increased expensiveness of the economical Whig law. The Worcester functionaries protest and resign rather than fulfill its cruel provisions. The Stockton guardians send up word, that the operation of the bastardy clause is so frightful in their union, that they cannot go on with it; and more recently, the board of St. George's, Southwark, address a petition to the House of Lords, presented by Earl Stanhope on Friday evening, complaining that the rate under the new law has been prodigiously *increased*, compared with the old; declaring that the reports of the commissioners proceed upon alleged examinations of parish officers, which *have never taken place*; and further praying that the statements of these potentates may be deemed unworthy of further confidence.

But before proceeding to relate the averments of this latter petition, let us say a word or two upon the subject of the Stockton complaint, which has recently been submitted to the Legislature. Not a long while ago the Rev. Peter Cotes, of Lichfield, and the Rev. Charles Lacy, of Tring, endeavoured to propitiate the dispensers of Crown patronage by assuring them that the bastardy provisions of the New Poor Law were absolutely regenerating the immoral habits of their humbler parishioners, and were working miracles of grace among the fragile spinsterhood and naughty widows of their respective charges. Peter even went the length of proclaming that the new code had actually introduced a millennium of chastity among the poor; and Mr. Lacy, unwilling to be outbid in the contest for preferments declared that female shapes at the marriage alter were now-a-days all of the proper orthodox dimensions, whereby the tender conscience of that clergyman, albeit constrained to retain his living in spite of the frequent violence formerly offered to it under the older and looser system, appears to have been completely relieved and exonerated. But the state of matters upon the banks of the Tees, as represented in the Stockton petition, is wonderfully calculated to put these worthy divines out of countenance. Seduction and its natural fruits cannot be put down, it seems, by act of Parliament. In proportion as the Whig Poor Law puts a premium upon illicit amours, by releasing seducers from the obligation of maintaining their illegitimate offspring, bastardy, as we confidently predicted is every where on the increase. Unprotected females have not been rendered less confiding or more platonic by the legal impunity extended to their betrayers but only more deserted, solitary, and miserable in suffering the unparticipated penalty of their indiscretions. The consequence is, that criminal abortions, concealment of pregnancy, and actual child murder, are frightfully advancing in the country. We are aware that from the vast number of cases which always remain undetected, any Parliamentary return that might profess to enumerate the annual convictions for these crimes during the last ten years would necessary be very defective; but even a faulty return on this important point were better than none at all. Under exixting circumstances it is loudly called for, and therefore we earnestly hope that Earl Stanhope, or some other member of the Legislature, will immediately endeavour to obtain it.

With respect to the averments of another kind contained in the later petition from Southwark, it is clear that the St. George's Board of Guardians have established a twofold case against the Poor Law Commissioners—namely, that their flattering promises of reduced rates under the present system have not generally been realized; and worse still, the arithmetical details published in their annual reports to show the savings which they profess to have made in particular unions are wilfully deceptive, and a gross imposition upon the public. According to the fourth report of these dexterous disciples of Cocker, they had effected in St. George's Southwark, a saving of 47 per cent., as compared with the average expenditure of the three years immediately preceding the commencement of their "popular control." When this preposterous fabrication of theirs was challenged by the parochial authorities, who did not choose to be befooled by it, a confession of error was tardily wrung from them to the tune of between six and seven thousand pounds in the average expenditure of the three years they had fixed on. But the fact is, that, even with this *peccavimus*, their modified statement is utterly unworthy of credit. The Board of Guardians, honourable exceptions to the tool category, assure us that in 1835, previous to the introduction of the new system their assessment was 3s. 8d. in the pound, whereas last year it was equal to 4s. in the pound—exhibiting an *increase* of 1.600l. in 1838 as compared with 1835!!! Here we have some twenty or thirty reputable guardians giving a flat contradiction to the commissioners on matters of parish finance with which the guardians must of course be preeminently conversant. As we stated formerly, the mere allegation that poor-rates have been greatly reduced is, even

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were it true, no valid argument to us in favour of the new scheme. But it is proved upon irrefragable evidence that the allegation itself, *quoad* St. George's, Southwark, and elsewhere, is not true. After this, what dependence can be placed upon the rosy representations of the commissioners upon any one point? That they have no design to get themselves implicated in ugly transactions, we can readily believe; but their interests and prejudices betray them.

JUDGES, JURIES, AND PRISONERS.

JUDGES commonly receive much information respecting the characters of prisoners brought before them for trial, and other circumstances connected with their offences, which are not communicated to the Juries; frequently, no doubt, for want of witnesses to state the facts on oath. It sometimes happens, however, that evidence is needlessly, and it would seem improperly, kept back by the Court.

At the Surry Sessions, held this week, a young woman, of decent appearance, was accused of stealing a piece of printed cotton from a shop in Newington---

> "The prisoner went into the shop, and having purchased some yards of cotton, left the premises; but being saspected of having taken a piece of printed cotton off the counter, she was followed and brought back to the shop; and on her passage up to the other end of it, the article alleged to have been stolen was found on the floor. When it was picked up it was warm, as if it had just been dropped from some person; and the witnesses stated that the article was not lying in the place in which it was found, a moment previously to the passing up the shop by the prisoner."

This was the case for the prosecution. The prisoner's counsel, in her defence, said---

She was a woman of *unquestionably good character* hitherto; and that one of the strongest points in her favour was the circumstance of making a purchase at the prosecutor's shop, and not going there as a common shoplifter, pretending to look at goods for the mere purpose of stealing them. The learned counsel also dwelt on the circumstance of other customers being in the shop at the time, and the possibility that the article might have dropped from some of them.

Three witnesses gave the prisoner a good character; and the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Now mark what followed immediately.

The Chairmain said to an Inspector of police, "Now, let us hear her real character."

The Inspector said, that the prisoner was a woman *of notorious bad character; that she had been convicted twice pefore, and that a greater thief did not exist at that side of the water.*

Chairman---"So much for the prisoner's good character."

The Jury remarked, that they gave a verdict in accordance with the evidence produced before them.

The Chairman seems to have known the prisoner as a common thief; and he had evidence within call to prove the falseness of the witnesses' testimony in her favour; but he took no step to lay the truth before the Jury until their decision had been recorded. This looks like a mockery of justice.

It will be said that the Jury ought not to have been prejudiced against the prisoner by knowledge of former misdeeds, for which she had probably suffered the penalty the law awards; and although it is a point admitting of dispute, we are inclined to think that, as a general rule, it is safest to let the case go to the Jury on its own evidence unconnected with matters not immediately bearing upon it. But where the defence rests entirely upon character and the Judge can *prove* that the evidence of witnesses on that head is untrue, surely he ought to make the Jury cognizant of the real state of the case. It is usual to designate the Judge "the prisoner's counsel;" but his duty is to see that the guilty are punished, as well as to protect the innocent from penalty. The learned Chairman of the Surry Sessions was laughing in his sleeve at the Jury, who, deceived by false evidence, acquitted the accused shoplifter.

Is there good reason why *the Judge* should be supplied with information respecting a prisoner's character, and the evidence which may or may not be actually adduced against him, which is withheld from the Jury? It is to be presumed that the administration of strict justice is the end in view---that the whole truth is desired; but the practice is to let the Judge into secrets which if known to Juries might materially affect verdicts; and it is upon the opinion of Judges that the fate of accused persons depends.

When it is considered that no man is to be punished for unproved delinquency, and it is opposite to law and equity to make a person twice answerable for the same offence, it seems to follow, that the mind of the Judge as well as the Jury should be kept unbiassed by knowledge of circumstances not immediately connected with the case before the Court. *Evidence* alone should sway the verdict; and, where the Judge has a discretionary power of mitigating or aggravating a sentence, should regulate the amount of punishment. It is a dangerous practice to lay privately before the Judge, circumstances which cannot be stated in open Court, or alluded to, as in this case, without discrediting the administration of justice.—*Times.*

FRANCE.

The *Toulonnais* of the 6th instant brings intelligence from Algiers of the 1st. On the following day an interesting ceremony was to take place in the Metidja. M. Dupuch, the Bishop of Africa, was to proceed to the inauguration of the first village established in that plain, and to bless the site on which it is to be erected. The village would take the name of Clausel Bourg, in honour of the former Governor of the colony. General Galbois had met with no resistance in his march on Djemilah, of which he took possession on the 13th. Reports of war continued to circulate on the 19th ult. at Oran, where it was believed that Abd-el-Kader would attack the French immediately after the harvest. No new fact was, however, adduced to justify the supposition. The crops promised to be most abundant. The reaping of barley had already commenced; 800 mowers had been employed during several days in that operation. The four Christinos who sought refuge at Oran subsequently to the insurrection of Melilla had embarked for Carthagena, and the refuges of Allucema were still confined in the fort of Mers-el-Kebir.

The greatest activity continued to reign in the naval arsenal and in the roads of Toulon. All vessels fit for service were in process of repair, and were taking in their guns. The seamen of the last levy had been placed on board the Généreux ship of-the-line, which was to sail in a few days for the Levant. The Maritime Board considering that the frigate Iphigenie was not in a condition to perform a long naval campaign, had ordered that her crew be transferred to the Thetis frigate and several other vessels destined for the East. The Trident was ready to put to sea, and the Montebello would, it was expected, also join in a very short time the squadron commanded by Admiral Lalande. The Tunisian corvete Aglaia arrived on the 3d in Toulon from Tunis, which she had left on the 26th ult., with despatches for Sidi Mustapha, the envoy of the Bey to the French Government.

The disarming of the Polytechnic School, and the utter extinction with which that institution is menaced, have caused a considerable sensation in Paris. From an admonition addressed to the students by the *National*, it may be surmised that resistance of the measures ordered by or said to be in the contemplation of Government in their regard was intended by them, but it was not yet certain that Ministers would proceed to the length of dissolving that popular foundation of Napoleon. The removal of fire-arms from the theatres, and the police regulations directed to be observed by gunsmiths, armourers, and pawnbrokers, in respect of fire-arms, are condemned and ridiculed by the Opposition press as arbitrary and unworthy of a grave and wise Government.---*Times, June* 12.

A correspondent of the *National* at Tunis writes on the 17th ult, on the differences subsisting between the Bey and the French Government; he says:—"It has been generally supposed that France, in virtue of her conquest of Algiers, demanded the fulfilment of a treaty between the Dey of that Regency and the Bey of Tunis, where by the latter contracted to pay to the Sovereign of Algiers a certain annual tribute. This is not the fact; the present discussion arises out of the following circumstances:—Sidi Mustapha, the predecessor of the present Bey, having solicited the protection of France against the oppressions of the Sultan, engaged to pay all expenses which the sending a French squadron to Tunis might occasion. This engagement was made by the late Bey to M. Schwebel, the Consul at Tunis, in presence of M. Duchenoud, the Chancellor of the Consulate, and M. Raffo, the Bach Kasak, or chief officer of the Bey's household; but, strange to say, this important convention was not reduced into writing. France now claims 18,000,000fr. for the expense of the squadron in question, and demands that, until the money is paid, Keff and Biserte be placed in her hands as pledges. The present Bey avails himself of the absence of a written document, and refuses to pay the money. M. Duchenoud, on the other hand, distinctly and firmly maintains the contract to have been fully made; but Raffo, who has been invested with the cross of the Legion of honour, and was the principal adviser of the deceased Bey in the transaction, has suddenly been attacked with loss of memory. and declares that he had no recollection of what passed on the occasion. In fine, it has been agreed that the question shall be discussed and settled at Paris, and it was Raffo and M. Duchenoud who set out a short time since for France. This dispute, it seems, has awakened the attention of England. We do not know what are the sentiments of the British Consul, but everybody here has remarked that Col. Considine, who is employed in displining the Tunisian troops, is gone to visite Keff, and that there has been for several days an English ship-of-war in our roads stead, the object of which visit is an enigma. She has at length taken her departure; but during her stay the British Consul had repeated audiences of the Bey.—A new conspiracy has been discovered at Constantina, having ramifications extending to Tripoli and Algeria; and it is confidently stated that the French Consul has evidence that the Regency of Tunis is no stranger to the plot. (1) It is notorious that ammunition secreted at Constantina found its way there through Tunis. Noting of this kind can be done without the knowledge of the Tunisian government, and the officers of the customs might, if they pleased, have prevented all convoys from passing the frontier. A new conspiracy may probably be attempted at Constantina, as all the muskets to be sold here are greedily bought up, and it is well known that they are not wanted for use in this country."—Galignani's Messenger, June 10.

The leading journals again return to the two great questions of interest---the affairs of the East, and the relations between England and France. The *Constitutionnel* has a long article on the differences between Turkey and Egypt, which is remarkable for its statistical minuteness, and the view taken by the writer as to the necessity of a good understanding between France and England on the subject. Our limits do not enable us to do justice to the article by extracting as we could desire. The following passage, however, will give a pretty correct idea of the object aimed at by the writer:—

> "It is for the powers of the West to take precaution on their side, and to have the means of defence in the Mediterranean. It has been proposed, in order to counterbalance Russian influence, to demand from Turkey, in the name of maritime rights, the admission of an Anglo-French squadron in the Black Sea. The two nations have in that sea their vessels of commerce, and they may be allowed to have ships of war for the protection of that commerce Turkey probably does not desire any thing better than to grant the passage of the Dardanelles to a combined squadron. But dare Turkey grant this without the consent of Russia? In the present state of things this is not probable; and it is still less probable that Russia would consent to lose, as it were, its position of Sebastapol, by allowing to appear before and against it an Anglo French fleet. What then would be the effect of the diplomatic demand which has been spoken of? to provoke a refusal which would raise a grave question, and of a nature to hasten the conflict which, on the contrary, it is desired to adjourn. It is prudent not to raise new diplomatic embarrasments. But England and France are allies—England has numerous establishments in the Mediterranean; she can select a point from which she could organise in concert with France defensive measures, so that if Russia command one of the gates of Constantinople, England and France may command the other; if in the face of the means of aggression there were also means of defence, it is clear that the equilibrium would be better assured. A combined squadron in the Archipelago would prove a more significative protest agains the treaty of Unkair-Skelessi than mere note If the two interests in presence of each other were equally armed, peace would be the result of these equally-balanced forces and the *status quo* would be consolidated. But to arrive at this resu t there must be a decisive policy as to the choice of alliances,—a policy which should have the courage to be prudent, and which would not regard armaments of precaution as an act of temerity."

An application by the Princess de la Moskowa against the Prince, her husband, was brought on Wednesday before the tribunal de Premiere Instance, founded on the removal of their daughter, between six and seven years old, by the prince, from the care of the Princess, and placing her in a boarding-school M. Delangle appeared as counsel for the Princess, and behind him were seated the complainant and her father, M. Laffitte. M. Marie pleaded for the Prince, whose brother the Duke d'Elchingen, represented him in Court, the Prince being on duty with his regiment. M. Delangle stated the circumstances of the marriage in 1828, the birth of the daughter in 1832, and of a son two year ago. He represented that on the 9th of May last the daughter, being intended to reside with the Princess, at the country-seat of M. Laffitte, was sent to her grandmother. the Dowager Princess de la Moskowa to take leave, but was not suffered to return home again; and it was discovered that the young lady had been intrusted to the care of a schoolmistress, Mme. Daubree, with strict orders that she should not be taken out by her mother. This was represented by M. Delangle as an act of unparalleled cruelty, as the child from its birth had been the object of the affectionate care of her mother. The learned counsel further intimated that the removal of the child was an act of vengeance upon M. Laffitte for having refused the Prince a sum of money, which he had applied to be accommodated with.—M. Marie replied for the Prince by referring to Articles 371, 372, and 373 of the Civil Code, which declares that the authority of the husband during marriage is absolute in such matters, and affirmed that the Prince had long expressed his intention to place his daughter in a school; for although he rendered perfect justice to the moral conduct of the Princes he was convinced that her judgment was not sufficient for the physical or intellectual education of their child. In justification of this opinion, M. Marie read a certificate signed by Dr. Poiseuile, stating that the tenderness shown by the Princess for her daughter was by no means enlightened, and that himself with two other physicians, had frequently to contend against a system of treatment which they were convinced was prejudicial to the child's health. Finding that these representations were unattended to, be felt it his duty to warn the Prince against the consequences. The principal points were the want of proper nourishment and sufficiently warm cloting, which produced almost constant colds and bronchitis.---(At hearing this part of the certificate the Princess, in a loud and firm tone, declared that it was not true.)---M. Marie continued to finish the reading of the certificate, which signified Dr. Poiseuille's perfect approval of the step taken by the Prince.---The Learned Counsel repelled the insinuation that the conduct of the Prince had been dictated by pecuniary motives.---After a short rejoinder from M. Delangle, who urged that the act of removal was a slur cast on the character of the Princess, who, to see her daughter, was forced to ask the permission of her governess,---M. Marie replied that this was not the fact, that the young lady would be permitted to be with her mother during the vacations, and at such times as the pupils are allowed to go out, requiring only the word of the Princess that she should be sent back when the time of absence had expired.---The Court delivered as its judgement that, as it had not been shown that the measure taken by the Prince was prejudicial to the child, and that his act of authority was warranted by Article 373 of the Civil Code, the complaint was dismissed.---*Galignanis Messenger, June* 8.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Sheldrake* packet mails have been received from all the West India islands. The dates from Jamaica are to April 25th, which is only a few days later than we received last week. In the district of St. Andrews, the negroes having been undeceived in their pretensions to retain possession of their cottages and grounds against the consent of the proprietors, and without paying rent, have commenced a new system of annoyance, by insisting upon removing all the additions of improvements which they had made to the property. It is suggested as the only means of managing the labourers, that if the quantity of land allotted to them for provision grounds were curtailed, they would be compelled to labour, as they must then depend upon their *wages* for their daily bread. From Barbadoes the dates are to April 6; sugar making was proceeding at a snail's pace, from the unconquerable indolence of the labourers. They are becoming proud and vain; some of them are ashamed of being seen with hoes or canebills in their hands: lately a labourer entered a field with his cane-bill neatly wrapped up in his handkerchief. Every Negro, even of the lowest grade, insists on being called "gentleman," or "lady." At St. Vincent's a meeting was held to take into consideration the disorganisation of the district; the result of which was, that a memorial should be addressed to his Excellency upon the subject. The Demerara papers state that the mortality among the troops was most alarming; some attribute it to the water, while others say that it was produced by fruit and new rum. The *Sheldrake* has brought a freight of about £8,000 sterling---(Globe.)

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THROWS SOME LIGHT UPON NICHOLAS'S LOVE; BUT WHETHER FOR GOOD OR EVIL THE READER MUST DETERMINE.

After an anxious consideration of the painful and embarrassing position in which he was placed, Nicholas decided that he ought to lose no time in frankly stating it to the kind brothers. Availing himself of the first opportunity of being alone with Mr. Charles Cheeryble at the close of next day he accordingly related Smike's little history, and modestly and firmly expressed his hope that the good old gentleman would under such circumstances as he described, hold him justified in adopting the extreme course of intefering between parent and child, and upholding the latter in his disobedience; even though his horror and dread of his father might seem, and would doubtless be represented as a thing so repulsive and unnatural, as to render those who countenanced him in it, fit objects of general detestation and abhorrence.

"So deeply-rooted does this horror of the man appear to be," said Nicholas, "that I can hardly believe he really is his son. Nature does not seem to have implanted in his breast one lingering feeling of affection for him, and surely she can never err."

"My dear sir," replied brother Charles, you fall into the very common mistake of charging upon Nature, matters with which she has not smallest connection, and for which she is in no way responsible. Men talk of nature as an abstract thing, and lose sight of what is natural while they do so. Here is a poor lad who has never felt a parent's care, who has scarcely known anything all his life but suffering and sorrow, presented to a man who he is told is his father, and whose first act is to signify his intention of putting an end to his short term of happiness: of consigning him to his old fate, and taking him from the only friend he has ever had—which is yourself. If Nature, in such a case, put into that lad's breast but one secret prompting which urged him towards his father and away from you, she would be a liar and an idiot."

Nicholas was delighted to find that the old gentlemen spoke so warmly, and in the hope that he might say something more to the same purpose made no reply

"The same mistake presents itself to me, in one shape or other at every turn," Charles. "Parents who never showed their love, complain of want of natural affection in their children—children who never showed their duty, complain of want of natural feeling in their parents—law-makers who find both so miserable that their affections have never had enough of life's sun to develop them, are loud in their moralisings over parents and children too, and cry that the very ties of nature are disregarded. Natural affections and instincts, my dear sir, are the most beautiful of the Almighty's works but like other beautiful works of His, they must be reared and fostered, or it is as natural that they should be wholly obscured, and that new feelings should usurp their place, as it is that the sweetest productions of the earth, left untended, should be choked with weeds and briars. I wish we could be brought to consider this, and remembering natural obligations a little more at the right time, talk about them a little less at the wrong one."

After this, brother Charles, who had talked himself into a great heat, stopped to cool a little, and then continued:—

"I dare say you are surprised, my dear sir, that I have listened to your recital with so little astonishment. That is easily explained—your uncle has been here this morning."

Nicholas coloured, and drew back a step or two.

"Yes." said the old gentleman, tapping his desk emphatically, "here - in this room. He would listen neither to reason, feeling nor justice. But brother Ned was hard upon him—brother Ned, sir, might have melted a paving-stone."

"He came to——" said Nicholas.

"To complain of you," returned brother Charles, "to poison our ears with calumnies and falsehoods; but he came on a fruitless errand, and went away with some wholesome truths in his ear besides. Brother Ned, my dear Mr. Nickleby---brother Ned, sir, is a perfect lion. So is Tim Linkinwater---Tim is quite a lion. We had Tim in to face him at first, and Tim was at him, sir, before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'"

"How can I ever thank you, for all the deep obligations you impose upon me every day?" said Nicholas.

"By keeping silence upon the subject, my dear sir," returned brother Charles. "You shall be righted. At least you shall not be wronged. Nobody belonging to you shall be wronged. They shall not hurt a hair of your head, or the boy's head, or your mother's head, or your sister's head. I have said it, brother Ned has said it, Tim Linkinwater has said it. We have all said it, and we'll all do it. I have seen the father---if he is the father---and I suppose he must be. He is a barbarian and hypocrite, Mr. Nickleby. I told him, 'You are a barbarian, sir' I did. I said, 'You're a barbariau sir.' And I'm glad of it---I am very glad I told him he was a barbarian---very glad, indeed!

By this time brother Charles was in such a very warm state of indignation, that Nicholas thought he might venture to put in a word, but the moment he essayed to do so, Mr. Cheeryble laid his hand softly upon his arm, and pointed to a chair.

"The subject is at an end for the present," said the old gentleman, wiping his face. "Don't revive it by a single word. I am going to speak upon another subject---a confidential subject, Mr. Nickleby. We must be cool again, we must be cool."

After two or three turns across the room he resumed his seat and drawing his chair nearer to that on which Nicholas was seated said.—

"I am about to employ you, my dear sir, on a confidential and delicate mission."

"You might employ many a more able messenger, sir," said Nicholas, "but a more trustworthy or zealous one, I may be bold to say, you could not not find."

"Of that I am well assured," returned brother Charles, "well assured. You will give me credit for thinking so, when I tell you, that the object of this mission is a young lady."

"A young lady, sir!" cried Nicholas, quite trembling, for the moment with his eagerness to hear more.

"A very beautiful young lady" said Mr. Cheeryble, gravely.

"Pray go on, sir," returned Nicholas

"I am thinking how to do so," said brother Charles---sadly, as seemed to his young friend, and with an expression allied to pain. "You accidentally saw a young lady in this room one morning, my dear sir, in a fainting fit. Do you remember? Perhaps you have forgotten——"

"Oh no," replied Nicholas, hurried. "I---I remember it very well indeed."

"*She* is the lady I speak of," said brother Charles. Like the famous parrot, Nicholas thought a great deal but was unable to utter a word.

"She is the danghter," said Mr. Cheeryble, "of a lady who when she was a beautiful girl herself, and I was very many years younger. I---it seems a strange word for me to utter now---I loved very dearly. You will smile, perhaps, to hear a grey-headed man talk about such things: you will not offend me, for when I was as young as you, I dare say I should have done the same."

"I have no such inclination, indeed," said Nicholas.

"My dear brother Ned," continued Mr. Cheeryble "was to have married her sister, but she died. She is dead. too now, and has been for many years. She married—her choice; and and I wish I could add that her after-life was happy, as God knows I ever prayed it might be!"

A short silence intervened, which Nicholas made no effort to break.

"If trial and calamity had fallen as lightly on his head, as in the deepest truth of my own heart I ever hoped (for her sake) it would, his life would have been one of peace and happiness," said the old gentleman, calmly. "It will be enough to say that this was not the case—that she was not happy—that they fell into complicated distresses and difficulties---that she came, twelve months before her death, to appeal to my old friendship; sadly changed, sadly aftered, broken-hearted. He readily availed himself of the money which, to give her but one hour's peace of mind, I would have poured out as freely as water---nay, he often sent her back for more---and yet even while he squandered it, he made the very success of these, her applications to me, the ground-work of cruel taunts and jeers, protesting that he knew she thought with bitter remorse of the choice she had made, that she had married him from motives of interest and vanity (he was a gay young man with great friends about him when she chose him for her husband,) and venting in short upon her, by every unjust and unkind means, the bitterness of that ruin and disappointment which had been brought about by his profligacy alone. In those times this young lady was a mere child. I never saw her again until that morning when you saw her also, but my nephew, Frank——"

Nicholas started, and indistinctly apologising for the interruption, begged his patron to proceed

"My nephew, Frank, I say," resumed Mr. Cheeryble, "encountered her by accident, and lost sight of her almost in a minute afterwards, within two days after he returned to England. Her father lay in some secret place to avoid his creditors, reduced, between sickness and poverty, to the verge of death, and she, a child,—we might almost think, if we did not know this wisdom of all Heaven's decrees—who should have blessed a better man, was steadily braving privation, degradation, and every thing most terrible to such a young and delicate creature's heart, for the purpose of supporting him. She was attended, sir," said brother Charles, "in these reverses, by one faithful creature, who had been, in old times, a poor kitchen wench in the family, who was then their solitary servant, but who might have been, for the truth and fidelity of her heart—who might have been—ah! the wife of Tim Linkinwater himself, sir!"

Pursuing this encomium upon the poor follower which such energy and relish as no words can describe, brother Charles leant back in his chair, delivered the remainder of his relation with greater composure.

It was in substance this;---That proudly resisting all offers of permanent aid and support from her late mother's friends, because they were made conditional upon her quitting the wretched man, her father, who had no friends left, and shrinking with instinctive delicacy from appealing in their behalf to that true and noble heart which he hated, and had, through its greatest and purest goodness, deeply wronged by misconstruction and ill report, this young girl had struggled alone and unasisted to maintain him by the labour of her hands. That through the utmost depths of poverty and affliction she had toiled, never turning aside for an instant from her task, never, wearied by the petulant gloom of a sick man sustained by no consoling recollections of the past or hopes of the future; never repining for the comforts she had rejected, or bewailing the hard lot she had voluntarily incurred That every little accomplishment she had acquired in happier days had been put into requisition for this purpose, and directed to this one end. That for two long years, toiling by day and often too by night working at the needle, the pencil, and the pen, and submitting, as a daily governess, to such caprices and indignities as women (with daughters) too often love to inflict upon their own sex when they serve in such capacities, as though in jealousy of the superior intelligence which they are necessitated to employ,---indignities, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, heaped upon persons immeasurably and incalculably their betters, but outweighing in comparison any that the most heartless blackleg would put upon his groom---that for two long years, by dint of labouring in all these capacities and wearying in none, she had not succeeded in the sole aim and object of her life, but that, overwhelmed by accumulated difficulties and disappointments, she had been compelled to seek out her mother's old friends, and, with a bursting heart, to confide in him at last.

"If I had been poor," said brother Charles, with sparkling eyes; "If I had been poor, Mr. Nickleby, my dear sir, which thank God I am not, I would have denied myself---of course any body would under such circumstaneus---the commonest, neccssaries of life, to help her. As it is, the task is a difficult one. If her father were dead. nothing could he easier, for then she should share and cheer the happiest home that brother Ned and I could have, as if she were our child or sister. But he is still alive. Nobody can help him--that has been tried a thousand times; he was not abandoned by all without good cause, I know."

"Cannot she be persuaded to---" Nicholas hesitaed when he had got thus far.

"To leave him?" said brother Charles. "Who could entreat a child to desert her parent? Such entreaties, limited to her seeing him occasionally have been urged upon her--not by me---but always with the same result.

"Is he kind to her?" said Nicholas, "Does he require her affection."

"True kindness, considerate self-denying kindness, is not in his nature," returned Mr. Cheeryble. "Such kindness as he knows, he regards her with, I believe. The mother was a gentle, loving, confiding creature, and although he wounded her from their marriage till her death as cruelly and wantonly as ever man did, she never ceased to love him. She commended him on her death-bed to her child's care. Her child has never forgotten it, and never will.

"Have you no influence over him?" asked Nicholas.

"I, my dear sir! The last man in the world. Such is his jealousy and hatred of me, that if he knew his daughter had opened her heart to me, he would render her life miserable with his reproaches; although--this is the inconsistency and selfishness of his character---although if he knew that every penny she had came from me, he would not relinquish one personal desire that the most reckless expenditure of her scanty stock could gratify.

"An unnatural scoundrel!" said Nicholas, indignantly.

"We will use no harsh terms," said brother Charles, in a gentle voice; "but accommodate ourselves to the circumstances in which this young lady is placed. Such assistance as I have prevailed upon her to accept, I have been obliged, at her own earnest request to dole out in the smallest portions, lest he, finding how easily money was procured, should squander it even more lightly than he is accustomed to do. She has come to and fro, to and fro, secretly and by night, to take even this; and I cannot bear that things should go on in this way, Mr. Nickleby—I really cannot bear it."

Then it came out by little, how that the twins had been revolving in their good old heads manifold plans and schemes for helping this young lady in the most delicate and considerate way, and so that her father should not suspect the source whence the aid was derived; and how they had at last come to the conclusion, that the best course would be to make a feint of purchasing her little drawings and ornamental work at a high price, and keeping up a constant demand for the same. For the furtherance of which end and object it was necessary that somebody should represent the dealer in such commodities, and after great deliberation they had pitched upon Nicholas to support this character.

"He knows me," said Charles, "and he knows my brother Ned, Neither of us, would do. Frank is a very good fellow—a very fine fellow—but we are afraid that he might be a little flighty and thoughtless in such a delicate matter, and that he might, perhaps—that he might, in short, be too susceptible (for she is a beautiful creature, Sir: just what her poor mother was), and falling in love with her before he well knew his own mind, carry pain and sorrow into that innocent breast, which we would be the humble instrumments of gradually making happy. He took an extraordinary interest in her fortunes when he first happened to encounter her; and we gather from the inquiries we have made of him, that it was she in whose behalf he made that turmoil which led to your first acquaintance."

Nicholas stammered out that he had before suspected the possibility of such a thing; and in explanation of its having occurred to him, described when and where he had seen the young lady himself.

"Well; then you see," continued brother Charles, "that he wouldn't do. Tim Linkinwater is out of the question; for Tim, Sir, is such a tremendous fellow, that he could never contain himself, but would go to loggerheads with the father before he had been in the place five minutes. You don't know what Tim is, Sir, when he is roused by anything that appeals to his feelings very strongly—then he is terrific, Sir, is Tim Linkinwater—absolutely terrific. Now, in you we can repose the strictest confidence; in you we have seen—or at least I have seen, and that's the same thing. for there's no difference between me and my brother Ned, except that he is the finest creature that ever lived, and that there is not, and never will be, anybody like him in all the world---in you we have seen domestic virtues and aflictions, and delicacy of feeling, which exactly qualify you for such an office. And you are the man, Sir."

"The young lady, Sir," said Nicholas, who felt so embarrassed that he had no small difficulty in saying anything at all—"Does—is—is she a party to this innocent deceit?"

"Yes, yes," returned Mr. Cheeryble; "at least she knows you come from us; she does *not* know, however, but that we shall dispose of these little productions that you'll purchase from time to time; and, perhaps, if you did it very well (that is *very* well indeed), perhaps she might be brought to believe that we---that we made a profit of them. Eh?---Eh?"

In this guileless and most kind simplicity, brother Charles was so happy, and in this possibility of the young lady being led to think that she was under no obligation to him, he evidently felt so sanguine and had so much delight, that Nicholas would not breathe a doubt upon the subject

All this time, however, there hovered upon the tip of his tongue a confession that the very same objections which Mr. Cheeryble had stated to the employment of his nephew in this commission applied with at least equal force and validity to himself, and a hundred times had he been upon the point of avowing the real state of his feelings, and entreating to be relased from it. But as often, treading, upon the heels of this impulse, came another which urged him to refrain, and to keep his secret to his own breast. "Why should I," thought Nicholas, "why whould I throw difficulties in the way of this benevolent and high-minded design? What if I do love and reverence this good and lovely creature---should I not appear a most arrogant and shallow coxcomb if I gravely represented that there was any danger of her falling in love with me? Besides, have I no confidence in myself? Am I not now bound in honour to repress these thoughts? Has not this excellent man a right to my best and heartiest services, and should any consideration of self deter me from rendering them?"

Asking himself such questions as these, Nicholas mentally answered with great emphasis "No!" and persuading himself that be was a most conscientious and glorious martyr, nobly resolved to do what, if he had examined his own heart a little more carefully, he would have found he could not resist. Such is the sleight of hand by which we juggle with ourselves, and change our very weaknesses into staunch and most magnanimous virtues!

Mr. Cheeryble, being of course wholly unsuspicious that such reflections were presenting themselves to his young friend, proceeded to give him the needful credentials and directions for his first visit, which was to be made next morning; and all preliminaries being arranged, and the strictest secrecy enjoined, Nicholas walked home for the night very thoughtfully indeed.

The place to which Mr. Cheeryble had directed him was a row of mean and not over-cleanly houses, situated within "the rules" of the King's Bench Prison, and not many hundred paces distant from the obelisk in Saint George's Fields. The Rules are a certain liberty adjoining the prison, and comprising some dozen streets in which debtors who can raise money to pay large fees, from which their creditors do *not* derive any benefit, are permitted to reside by the wise provisions of the same enlightened laws which leave the debtor who can raise no money to starve in jail, without the food, clothing, lodging, or warmth, which are provided for felons convicted of the most atrocious crimes that can dsgrace humanity. There are many pleasant fictions of the law in constant operation, but there is not one so pleasant or practically humorous as that which supposes every man to be of equal value in its impartial eye, and the benefit of all laws to be equally attainable by all men without the smallest reference to the furniture of their pockets.

To the row of houses indicated to him by Mr. Charles Cheeryble, Nicholas directed his steps, without much troubling his head with such matters as these; and at this row of houses---after traversing a very dirty and dusty suburb, of which minor theatricals, shell-fish, gingerbeer, spring vans, green-grocery, shops, appeared to compose the main and most prominent features---he at length arrived with a palpitating heart. There were small gardens in front which, being wholly neglected in all other respects, served as little pens for the dust to collect in, until the wind came round the corner and blew it down the road. Opening the rickety gate which, dangling on its broken hinges before one of these, half admitted and half repulsed the visitor, Nicholas knocked at the street door with a faltering band

It was in truth a shabby house outside, with very dim parlour windows and very small show of blinds, and very dirty muslin curtains dangling across the lower panes on very loose and limp strings. Neither, when the door was opened, did the inside appear to belie the outward promise, as there was faded carpeting on the stairs and faded oil-cloth in the passage; in addition to which discomforts a gentleman Ruler was smoking hard in the front parlour (though it was not yet noon), while the lady of the house was busily engaged in turpentining the disjointed fragments of a tent-bed-stead at the door of the back parlour, as if in preparation for the reception of some new lodger who had been fortunate enough to engage it.

Nicholas had ample time to make these observations while the little boy, who went on errands for the lodgers, chattered down the kitchen stairs and was heard to scream, as in some remote cellar, for Miss Bray's servant, who, presently appearing and requesting him to follow her, caused him to evince greater symptoms of nervousness and disorder than so natural a consequence of his having inquired for that young lady would seem calculated to occasion.

Up-stairs he went, however, and into a front room he was shown, and there, seated at a little table by the window, on which were drawing materials with which she was occupied, sat the beautiful girl who had so engrossed his thoughts, and who, surrounded by all the new and strong interest which Nicholas attached to her story, seemed now, in his eyes, a thousand times more beautiful than he had ever yet supposed her.

But how the graces and elegancies which she had dispersed about the poorly-furnished room, went to the heart, of Nicholas! Flowers, plants, birds, the harp, the old piano whose notes had sounded so much sweeter in bygone times—how many struggles had it cost her to keep these two last links of that broken chain which bound her yet to home! With every slender ornament, the occupation of her leisure hours, replete with that graceful charm which lingers in every little tasteful work of woman's hands, how much patient endurance and how many gentle affections were entwined; He felt as though the smile of Heaven were on the little chamber, as though the beautiful devotion of so young and weak a creature, had shed a ray of its own on the inanimate things around and made them beatiful as itself; as though the halo with which old painters surround the bright angels of a sinless world played about a being akin in spirit to them, and its light were visibly before him.

And yet Nicholas was in the rules of the King's Bench Prison! If he had been in Italy indeed, and the time had been sunset, and the scene a stately terrace?—but, there is one broad sky over all the world, and whether it be blue or cloudy, the same heaven beyond it, so, perhaps, he had no need of compunction for thinking as he did.

It is not to be supposed that he took in everything at one glance, for he had as yet been unconscious of the presence of a sick man propped up with pillows in an easy chair, who moving restlessy and impatiently in his seat, attracted his attention.

He was scarce fifty, perhaps, but so emaciated as to appear much older His features presented the remains of a handsome countenance, but one in which the embers of strong and impetuous passions were easier to be traced than any expression which would have rendered a far plainer face much more prepossessing. His looks were very haggard, and his limbs and body literally worn to the bone, but there was something of the old fire in the large sunken eye notwithstanding, and it seemed to kindle afresh as he struck a thick stick, with which he seemed to have supported himself in his seat, impatiently on the floor twice or thrice, and called his daughter by her name.

"Madeline, who is this—what does any body want here—who told a stranger we could be seen? What is it?

"I believe—" the young lady began, as she inclined her head with an air of confusion. in reply to the salutation of Nicholas.

"You always believe," returned her father, petulantly. "What is it?"

By this time Nicholas had recovered sufficient presence of mind to speak for himself, so he said (as it had been agreed he should say) that he called about a pair of hand screens, and some painted velvet for an ottoman, both of which were required to be of the most elegant design possible, neither time nor expense being of smallest consideration. He had also to pay for the two drawings, with many thanks, and, advancing to the little table he laid upon it a Bank note, folded in an envelope and sealed.

"See that the money is right, Madeline," said the father, "open the paper, my dear."

"It is quite right, papa, I am sure."

"Here!" said Mr. Bray, putting out his hand, and opening and shutting his bony fingers with irritable impatience. "Let me see, What are you talking about, Madeline—you are sure—how can you be sure of any such thing—five pounds—well, is *that* right?"

"Quite," said Madeline, bending over him. She was so busily employed in arranging the pillows that Nicholas could not see her face, but as she stopped he thought he saw a tear fall.

"Ring the bell, ring the bell said the sick, man, with the same nervous eagerness, and motioning towards it with such a quivering hand that the bank note rustled in the air. "Tell her to get it changed—to get me a newspaper—to buy me some grapes—another bottle of the wine that I had last week—and—and--I forget half I want just now, but she can go out again. Let her get those first—those first. Now, Madeline my love' quick, quick! Good God, how slow you are!"

He remembers nothing that *she* wants! thought Nicholas. Perhaps something of what he thought was expressed in his countenance, for the sick man turning towards him with great asperity, demanded to know if he waited for a receipt.

"It, is no matter at all," said Nicholas.

"No matter! what do you mean, sir?" was the tart rejoinder "No matter! Do you think you bring your paltry money here as a favour or a gift; or as a matter of business, and in return for value recived? D—n you, sir, because you can't appreciate the time and taste which are bestowed upon the goods you deal in, do you think, you give your money away? Do you know that you are talking to a gentleman, sir, who at one time could have bought up fifty such men as you and all you have? What do you mean?"

"I merely mean that as I shall have many dealings with this lady, if she will kindly allow me, I will not trouble her with such forms, said Nicholas.

"Then I mean, if you please, that we'll have as many forms as we can," returned the father. "My daughter, sir, requires no kindness from you or anybody else. Have the goodness to confine yonr dealings strictly to trade and business, and not to travel beyond it. Every petty trade-man, is to begin to pity her now, is he? Upon my soul! Very pretty. Madeline, my dear give him a receipt; and mind you always do so."

While she was feigning to write it, and Nicholas was ruminating upon the extraordinary, but by no means uncommon character thus presented to his observation, the invalid, who appeared at times to suffer great bodily pain, sank back in his chair and moaned out a feeble complaint that the girl, had been gone an hour, and that everybody conspired to goad him.

"When," said Nicholas, as he took the piece of paper, "when shall I---call again?"

This was addressed to the daughter, but the father answered immediately---

"When you're requested to call, sir, and not before. Don't worry and persecute. Madeline, my dear, when is this person to call again?"

"Oh, not for a long time—not for three or four weeks—it is not necessary, inded—I can do without" said the young lady, with great eagerness.

"Why, how are we to do without?" urged her father not speaking above his breath. "Three or four weeks, Madeline! Three or four weeks!"

"Then sooner---sooner, if you please," said the young lady, turning to Nicholas.

"Three or four weeks!" muttered the father. "Madeline, what on earth---do nothing for three or four weeks!"

"It is a long time, ma'am," said Nicholas.

"*You*, think so, do you?" retorted the father, angrily. "If I choose to beg, sir, and stop to ask assistance from people I despise, three or four months would not be a long time---three or four years would not be a long time. Understand, sir, that is if I chose to be dependent; but as I don't you my call in a week.

Nicholas bowed low to the young lady and retired, pondering upon Mr. Bray's ideas of independence, and devoutly hoping that there might be few such independent spirits as he mingling with the baser clay of humanity.

He heard a light footstep above him as he decended the stairs, and looking round saw that the young lady was standing there, and glancing timidly towards him, seemed to hesitate whether she should call him back or no, The best way of settling the question was to turn back at once, which Nicholas did

"I don't know whether I do right in asking you, sir," said Madeline, hurriedly, "but pray---pray---do not mention to my poor mother's dear friends what has passed here to-day. He has suffered much, and is worse this morning. I beg you, sir, as a boon, a favour to myself."

"You have but to hint a wish," returned Nicholas fervently, "and I would hazard my life to gratify it."

"You speak hastily, sir."

"Truly and sincerely," rejoined Nicholas, his lips trembling as he formed the words, "if ever man spoke truly yet. I am not skilled in disguising my feelings, and if I were, I could not hide my heart from you. Dear madam, as I know your history, and feel as men and angels must who hear and see such things, I do entreat you to believe that I would die to serve you"

The young lady turned away her head, & was plainly weeping

"Forgive me," said Nicholas, with respectful earnestness. "if I seem to say too much, or to presume upon the confidence, which has been intrusted to me. But I could not leave you as if my interest and sympathy expired with the commission of the day. I am your faithful servant, humbly devoted to you from this hour---devoted in strict truth and honour to him who sent me here, and in pure integrity of heart, and distant respect for you. If I meant more or less than this, I should be unworthy his regard, and false to the very nature that prompts the honest words I utter."

She waved her hand, entreating him to be gone, but answered not a word. Nicholas could say no more, and silently withdrew. And thus ended his first interview with Madeline Bray.

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(1) We have already mentioned the repression of this conspiracy.—Ed. of Messenger.)

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